

BOSTON RECORDER AND TELEGRAPH.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND GERARD HALLOCK, PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS—CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 21.—Vol. XI.

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1836.

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RELIGIOUS.

TENTH REPORT OF THE FEMALE SOCIETY OF BOSTON AND ITS VICINITY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS.

It would have afforded your Committee very high satisfaction, that the great object of the Society's wishes was accomplished; but this being denied them, they are happy to remark that the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have not been remiss in their endeavours to obtain a missionary for this Society.

It is not necessary here to detail particulars in relation to their negotiation in our behalf; but we are authorized to state that there is increasing reason to believe that a person duly qualified for this responsible office will be obtained in the course of a few months. While, however, our minds are animated with these hopes, we are called to notice with emotions of heart-felt sorrow, the death of two individuals on whose co-operation and counsel we greatly relied. The much lamented President of this Society, who on this day has so uniformly cheered us by her presence, has within the last year finished her earthly course, and as we confidently hope, entered into that rest prepared for all the faithful followers of Christ. Mrs. WINTHROP was early and deeply interested in the concerns of this Association, and in her long life of Israel found an unwavering friend. We believe the interest which she manifested in their behalf, was founded on faith in the gospel of Jesus Christ.

The Bible revealed to her her real condition, and in the same holy book she also read, in language too plain to be mistaken, the promises of their final restoration. Thus situated and thus sustained, she was ever ready to employ her wealth, her influence, and the energies of her mind, in the service of the Jews. Her interest did not spend itself at anniversary meetings; but was steady and uniform. Being founded on an insubstantial basis, it prompted its possessor to continued efforts for the accomplishment of the one great object, viz. the spiritual improvement of this unhappy people. On whom has her mantle fallen? And who among us will now resolve, through divine assistance, to be found faithful unto death?

Much has been said on the subject of our sending out a missionary to the Jews; and probably some who have not favoured the plan, are now ready to consider the obstacles which we have encountered, as an indication of Providence that we ought to turn our attention to some other method of improving their condition. This Society, in still adhering to their resolution of 1822, have been thought to disapprove of the object of the New York Society. The Committee have considered it unnecessary to refute this charge, and would only refer those who made it, to the Circular published by this Board in 1822. It will there be seen that they were actuated by no feelings of opposition, but sincerely wished them good speed. As a Society, we did at that time, as we trust, pursue the course pointed out to us by Providence, whose leadings we endeavoured carefully to watch, and whose designs, if we mistake not, it was our view to promote. Having at that time come to the deliberate conclusion that it was our duty to send out a missionary; and having since had increasing evidence that many missionaries are wanted; how can we be justified in abandoning a project promising so much usefulness, merely because the proper person cannot at once be found to go forth in our service. But we are told, "Our money ought to have been employed." The Treasurer's report will show that it has not been useless; and if we had been auxiliary to the New-York Society, the Jews for the last three years would not have derived from it, probably a greater benefit. Some time since, a letter was sent by the Rev. Mr. Fisk in Palestine to a gentleman in this city, designating several important missionary stations in that interesting country; and another directed to one of the officers of this Board, on the subject of our missionary, in which he asks with great earnestness the cause of our delay. He commends the promptness with which the Society resolved on sending out a missionary, but deplors the fact that he has not appeared. Mr. Fisk's character being well known to us all, we must feel that his great desire to have this object accomplished, could have arisen from nothing but a deep, heart-felt conviction of the necessity and importance of the measure. He was on the spot, and tenderly alive to the spiritual wants of the Jews; his judgement could not therefore be questioned; & your Committee rejoiced in the approbation and hoped for the co-operation of one in whose ability and faithfulness they could so implicitly confide. Here, too, have we been sadly disappointed. The labors of this beloved and faithful missionary now are ended. No more will he sympathize in our trials and rejoice in our prosperity. His kind proffers of assistance will no more be repeated; but though he did not our feeble efforts, we are permitted to rejoice in the belief that he is assisting in the songs of the Redeemer above, in giving glory to Him who sitteth on the throne and the Lamb forever.

The Jewish Expositor for the last year, contains many facts confirming our belief in the utility of missionary efforts among the Jews; and we would refer all interested in this subject to the communications of Professor Tholock, of Berlin, in one of which it is stated that the prejudices of the Jews, in many places which he visited, are wholly gone, and that the Christian missionary is received among them with even more tenderness than is commonly manifested by Christians.

We cannot close our Report without exhorting the members of this Society to examine more thoroughly than they ever yet have done, into the present state of the Jews throughout the world. Much has been done and written to enlighten the Christian world on this subject, and some sense of their high obligations to this hitherto despised and persecuted people. Many powerful appeals have been made to the feelings of truly lamentable; a coldness, which if it do not wholly prevent, seems to paralyze all their efforts. Many Societies have been formed, and large sums paraded into the treasury of the Lord; & yet, comparatively little has been effected. On this subject the eye of the public is but beginning slowly to open, and the pulse of feeling beats not only Christian, but even Jew, that nothing but strong spiritual existence. But this faith, blessed be God, prompts the believer to unwearying efforts for its

support, and animates him with the hope of its universal extension. The ingathering of the Jews is indeed a glorious object; but how is it to be obtained? Not by remaining ignorant of their real condition; not by supineness and sloth; not by endless debates respecting the different modes of converting them to Christianity; but by enlightening our minds with regard to their real situation, by feeling deeply their spiritual wants, by giving liberally, and adding to our alms vigorous exertions, and above all, fervent, importunate prayer in their behalf. Let all Christendom awake to deep feeling, to fervent prayer, and to constant, efficient efforts in behalf of this despised people, and we shall soon see them not only uniting themselves to the Christian church from which they have so long been severed, and acknowledging Jesus as the true Messiah, but uniting heart and hand with Gentile Christians in the conversion of the Heathen world. Then will begin to shine the long day of Millennial glory, and the promise of God be accomplished, that with their ingathering shall the fullness of the Gentiles come.

SUSAN E. DWIGHT.

Recording Secretary.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—Receipts.

Donations to constitute the wives of Clergymen, Life Members.	
Mrs. Sophia Cook, Acworth, N. H. contributed by Ladies.	10 00
Mrs. Eleanor Merrill, Draut, Mass. Lowell Fem. Bible and Tract Society.	10 00
Mrs. Betsey Nelson, Northbridge, Mass. Female Jews' Society.	10 00
Mrs. Melitah Parker, Londonderry, X.	10 00
Mrs. Mary Lawton, Hardwick, Fem. Char. Soc.	10 00
Mrs. Sarah Fitch, Holliston, Miss Eliza Prentice.	10 00
Mrs. Martha Dickinson, Longmeadow, Mrs. Bowers, female member of a family.	10 00
Mrs. Ann S. Gage, Mrs. Bowers, a friend.	10 00

Ladies constituting themselves Life Members.

Mrs. Nancy D. Whetton, by Mrs. Bowers, Dedham.	10 00
Mrs. H. Stebbins, by Do. Springfield.	10 00
Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler, Do. Bath, Maine.	10 00
Miss Betsey Billings, Lebanon, N. H.	10 00

Donations from Auxiliary Societies, &c.

Female Bible and Tract Society, Lowell, Mass.	5 00
Female Benevolent Society, Holliston.	5 00
Female Auxiliary Society, Carlsale.	15 31
Female Auxiliary Society, Uxbridge.	22 52
Female Auxiliary Society, Princeton, Mass.	7 32
Young Female Prayer Meeting, Singlarne.	2 50
Female Friends to the Jews, by Mr. Armstrong.	1 00
Female Charity Society, Wrentham.	4 04
Female Auxiliary Society, Medfield.	6 50
Monthly Concert, Warner, N. H.	45
Female Auxiliary Society, Frammingham.	17 10
A Friend, Hardwick.	1 00
Ladies, Acworth.	1 00
A Friend in Knoxville, Tenn. by Rev. D. A. Sherman.	5 00
Subscribers for Jewish Expositor, by Mrs. Bowers.	7 32
From the country, in the absence of the Treasurer, by Mrs. Erving.	6 00
A. Conway, Mass. by A. P. Cleveland.	10 00
Mrs. Hannah Church, Pellam, N. H.	1 00
Mrs. Esther Benson, Do.	1 00
Mrs. Sarah Smith, Do.	5 50
Female Auxiliary Society, Medfield.	6 75
Ladies, Franklin.	3 84
A Letter requested by Mr. Jas. Brackett, Quincy.	100 00
Auxiliary Society, Dedham, by Mrs. Bowers.	13 00
Female Benev. Society, Holliston, Do.	5 00
A Friend.	50
Miss Sarah Foster, Andover, Do.	1 00
Ladies in Milton, by Miss S. B. Candler.	16 18
A Lady in Lowell, Do.	52

Subscribers in Boston, by Collectors.

Interest on money loaned.	49 03
Balance from last Report.	120 65
	81 76

Total receipts during the year, \$647 91

EXPENDITURES.

Loaned Fred. Augustus Primmer, on interest.	100 00
For translation of the Scriptures and circulation of religious books among the Jews in Palestine.	180 00
For education of Jewish children in Bombay.	100 00
For Jewish Expositors.	8 65
For incidental expenses.	3 50
Balance in the Treasury.	335 76

Permanent Fund, \$2050 00

Disposable Fund, 1673 36

FRANCES ERVING, Treasurer.

The thanks of the Society are presented to the Auxiliaries and Donors for their continued assistance, and also to Mr. CHARLES CLEVELAND for his services as Auditor during the last eight years.

AMERICAN JEWS' SOCIETY.

We gave last week a very brief account of the proceedings at the anniversary of this Society; but as a great interest is otherwise felt on the subject, we now present a more complete detail, copied from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, a paper which is, in general, decidedly favorable to well-regulated religious enterprises, and has often advocated their cause.

The Fourth anniversary of the Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Jews, was held on the 12th inst. in the Brick Church in Beekman-street. The Rev. Dr. Blatchford, of Lansingburgh, presided. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. S. E. Dwight of New Haven. The annual Report of the Treasurer was presented by D. Boardman, Esq. who fills that office. The Recording Secretary, (the Rev. James G. Ogilvie) then read the Annual Report of the Board of Managers. This document gave a sufficient history of the Society's operations during the past year, from which it was pretty evident that the transactions of the Society had been of a very unsuccessful and unfortunate character. A farm had been purchased in Westchester, for the commencement of the scheme of colonization, and a few Jews placed thereon; but they most, if not all, refused to conform to the regulations, and soon abandoned it. And in the course of the year, a large amount of money, say seven or eight thousand dollars, had been expended. In the course of the Report, an amendment to the Constitution was proposed by the Board, contemplating the substitution of foreign missions among the Jews, instead of the scheme now provided for—as no amendment can be made except at the annual meeting, and on the recommendation of the Board. The venerable Dr. Perkins of West Hartford, moved the acceptance and printing of the Report. George Wilson, Esq. rose in opposition to the motion, & commenced speaking; but the Chair hereupon suggested that the bare acceptance of the Report did not commit the Society to adopt it, and therefore perhaps it would be better for the gentleman to allow this question to be put, and then make such motion upon the subject as he might deem proper. Mr. Wilson replied that he understood what he was about; and as his object was to show that the document was not the Report of the Board, but a spurious document, he wished to meet it now. He then proceeded at much length to give a history of the transactions of the Society, for some weeks past, from which we gathered the fact that a sufficient number of gentlemen, not liking the manner in which the Society's concerns were

managed, had lately availed themselves of a provision of the constitution which creates every person on the payment of five dollars a Director, paid that amount, taken their seats at the Board and sanctioned this Report, with the recommendation of the proposed amendment to the Constitution. These directors, Mr. W. contended, were not directors in fact, but only in name, as the constitution declares that the affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Board consisting of certain officers, & thirty-six directors, to be elected annually for that purpose. Mr. Wilson spoke with considerable warmth, and some warmth was manifested in reply—not upon the main question, for that was only discussed upon one side—but upon sundry questions of order, which every now and then were interposed. Finally, the question, after much desultory debate, was divided, so as to vote on the acceptance of the report merely; and the question being put, the Society refused to accept it by a very large majority. Dr. Spring then moved that the Society proceed to the election of officers, which motion was seconded. Dr. McLeod opposed this motion at the present stage of the proceedings, as he wished to have a constitutional question, upon the qualification of voters, &c. first disposed of. And here arose another desultory debate, which resulted in the adoption of Dr. Spring's motion, and the Rev. Mr. Fatten, and D. S. Lyon, Esq. were appointed tellers. It now appeared that the friends of a revolution in the Society were prepared with printed ballots—whereupon the gentlemen of the other side declared that it was unfair—that they had been taken by surprise, &c.; and they demanded an adjournment for one hour, to give them time to prepare their ballots. Against this course it was urged, that the ballot having been commenced, a motion to adjourn could not be received until the election should have been completed. Again the discussion became animated, when the Rev. Mr. Reed, of Charleston, proposed a prayer, that all angry and acrimonious feelings might be allayed. This proposition was acceded to, and the chair requested Mr. Reed to address the Throne of Grace. He did so, in a very impressive manner; after which the vote of adjournment was taken, and decided in the negative, 35 to 32. The election then proceeded, and resulted in the success of the printed ticket, by a majority of 11. A motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the Annual Report, was then made; but it being three o'clock, and the meeting having commenced at ten, the motion was not persisted in, and after another short discussion upon various suggestions as to what should next be done, the Society adjourned sine die, without taking any other question.

We have thus given a brief and impartial sketch of the proceedings. From the rejection of the Report, no amendment was made to the Constitution; and as the newly elected Board is decidedly hostile to the colonization project, which they have no right to divert the funds to a Jewish mission until an amendment shall be made, it is clear that nothing will be done for a year to come, when it is hoped that measures will be taken to have the funds applied to some useful purpose. The rejection of the Report is claimed in this morning's Advocate, as a triumph of those in favor of the original plan of the Society. But it is not so. The Report was rejected by the votes of those who made the change, for the reason, principally, that they did not wish to send forth a document so plainly disclosing "the nakedness of the land."

ADMONITIONS OF A CHRISTIAN MINISTER, CONVEYED BY LETTER, AT DIFFERENT TIMES, TO HIS CHILDREN.

I hope you will ever labor to obtain a deep sense of your depravity, guilt, helplessness, and misery, and, at the same time, keep your eye fixed upon that glorious hope which is set before you in the gospel of Jesus Christ. Labour and pray to imbue his spirit and temper, and to pursue ardently his bright example. This will contribute much to your own peace of mind, to the honor of Jesus, to your respectability in the world, and to the real and constant comfort of your dear friends.

Read a part of God's word every morning and evening; it will be conducive to your comfort by night and by day. Prayer is also necessary at the same seasons. When you pray, set yourself as if in the presence of God, mean what you say, approach Jehovah through Jesus Christ, and desire the assistance of the Holy Spirit, and depend upon it your prayers will be heard.

Whist you are happy in temporalities, I hope you do not forget in what real happiness consists; nothing in this state can confer it upon you. Genuine happiness consists in our being made wise unto salvation through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, with this portion you will be wise and rich and happy indeed; destitute of it, you would, in the midst of the greatest affluence and grandeur, be wretched and miserable, poor, and blind, and naked.

Your spiritual privileges are great; I pray the Divine Spirit to incline you to improve under them, and to be grateful for them. You, though young, may soon be called to give an account of your stewardship—may Jehovah teach you so to number your days, that you may be able to apply your hearts to wisdom. Be sure not to neglect secret prayer, and ever consider the sacred Scriptures your best book, and beseech the Holy Spirit to unfold their meaning to you, and to impress their divine and saving contents upon your heart. The young cleanse their way by taking heed to God's word.

Remember this, that whatever idea you may form of this state, you will, at the close of life, be obliged to say, with Solomon, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity."

Love one another, do all things without murmurings and disputings, always be at peace amongst yourselves, live near to the Lord, and then, when you are called to appear before him, you will not be afraid, but will love his appearance, and will be accepted by him.

Do not neglect your morning and evening devotional exercises. Be much at your Bible; let that blessed book be a light to your feet, and a lamp to your path. Remember you are now in the vigour of youth, and are surrounded with temptations of every kind adapted to the carnal mind; you have great need to mount a double guard, constantly watch and pray, that you enter not into temptation. I advise you, as a parent and a minister, to read frequently the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th chapters of Proverbs; these, properly considered, will guard you against many snares and foolish & hurtful lusts into which young men are prone to fall.

You may be assured, that if you seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, all other things will be added unto you; pray for humility,

prudence, diligence, and piety, and be as desirous to grow in the favour of God as in the favour of men. Remember what Dr. Watts says,

"Were I possessor of the earth,
And call the stars my own,
Without thy grace and thyself,
I were a wretch undone."

I hope you remember the Sabbath day and reverence it; read the Bible frequently, and recollect there is a throne of grace for every poor sinner to approach, and forgiveness with God through Jesus Christ, and that this remission is full, free, and everlasting.

Avoid the vicious. I hope you can adopt the language of the patriarch; "My soul, come not thou into their place; mine honour, be not thou united unto them; their lives are madness, and their end perdition." Nothing can make human beings miserable but vice; nothing can make them happy but holiness. The wise shall inherit glory, but shame shall be the promotion of irreligious and incorrigible fools. Now, my son, take the advice of I Chron. xxviii, 9, and then you will do well for both worlds; but if you pursue an opposite conduct, you will never make any great figure in this world, and you will forfeit your crown in the coming state.

Never neglect the means of grace; attention to these is necessary to our growth in knowledge, faith, comfort, and holiness, as it is for the farmer to manure, plough, and sow his land, in order to raise a crop.

I should be thankful to see you once more in the flesh, if it be the Lord's will; if not, my dear son, live near to the Lord, and then we shall meet in another and a better world.

May you escape those snares that Satan, the world, and the flesh, are constantly laying for your soul. I am constantly praying for you, and I have strong hopes that my prayers will for this be answered, if you connect your own with them.

Diligence, faith, prayer, and patience, will perform great things; when you pray, take the promises of God and the sacrifices of Christ with you to the throne of grace, and you are sure to meet with an answer.

ORPHANUS.

THE CATHOLICS OF IRELAND DEMANDING THE SCRIPTURAL EDUCATION OF THEIR CHILDREN.

We present our readers, says a Dublin paper, with the following letter, with feelings of singular satisfaction. It has been addressed to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, and is, we understand, numerously signed by persons professing the Roman Catholic religion, resident within his diocese.

"May it please your reverence—We the undersigned, being members of the Roman Catholic Church in your Bishopric, beg leave to approach you with all respect and deference due to our spiritual father, and to implore your pastoral indulgence on a subject of much anxiety to us, and of great importance to the bodies and souls of our dear children.

"In almost every parish of this country, Free Schools have been established by our charitable gentry, with the assistance of the generous English, in which all who choose to attend are taught how to earn their own bread with honesty, and to live in quietness and kindness with their neighbours; and every sort of books necessary for this purpose are supplied without the least cost. As many of our clergy for a long time supported and recommended these schools; as we know the masters are good scholars, and men who have obtained certificates of character from priests; and as we see that the pupils of these schools get on rapidly in knowledge and good behaviour, we are desirous that our beloved children should have the benefits which are enjoyed by our neighbours.

"For some time past, however, the clergy have required us to take our little ones away from these schools, telling us that there is danger of losing our religion by sending them, or that though they can see no harm whatever in our doing so, yet they must obey the orders of their bishop in forbidding us. Some of us being unwilling to deprive our children of such great blessings, have been denied the rites of that Holy Church in which it is our wish to live and die; some have had their names called Sunday after Sunday, from the sacred altar, and thus been exposed to the scorn and persecution of our neighbours; whilst our little ones have often been the objects of insult and abuse—and all this because we wish our dear children to become sensible, industrious and honest Catholics.

"Most Reverend Sir,—We do not presume to dictate to our Reverend Clergy, but we think it very strange that they should now call that bad which they once thought good; we do not know how the sending of our children to these schools in which God's word is taught, can injure their religion, if our church is built upon that rock against which the "gates of hell shall not prevail;" especially whilst they have the use of the Roman Catholic version of the Scripture, and their masters are willing to instruct them in their catechism when the school has closed. Nay, many of our children who attend the Scripture Schools, are most perfect in the catechism of our Holy Church.

"We approach your paternal feet, Holy Father, humbly imploring that you will instruct the clergy to relax that hostility which many of them direct against the Scripture Schools, and to suspend that denunciations and penalties which are dealt out to us, merely because we love our children and wish to see them honest men, loyal subjects, good Christians, and faithful Catholics. In short, Permit us to know something of the Word of God, so much spoken of in these days.

"Do not suffer us to be branded as heretics, or rotten Catholics, and to have our hearts wounded and our livelihood taken away without deserving it; and at last be driven from the church in which we were reared, to one which our bishop Doyle says is not very different, but which does not interfere with the natural rights of parents to educate the children which the Almighty God has given them. Some of our neighbours have gone over, from being opposed, and we do not see them less happy than they were.

"Holy Father, and most Reverend Sir, we beg you to forgive our presumption, and to grant us, in a general order to the clergy, the reasonable indulgence we thus seek, that we may remember you in our prayers and thanksgivings to Almighty God, and that the blessing of them that are ready to perish may come upon you.

"We are, Most Reverend Father, though poor and ignorant, your faithful children. [Here follow many signatures.]

There is nothing so much affects men, as to see religion embodied, and acted out by the people of God. The gospel then presents itself to their consciences in a living shape, and carries with it an influence that is irresistible.

INTERESTING LETTER.

From the Russian Princess Metochase to a Lady in Scotland: Communicated to the Editors by Mrs. C. G. Observing in your paper an anecdote of the Russian Princess Metochase, I thought a letter from that lady to a person in Scotland, would not be unacceptable for publication.

DEAR MADAM.—I had the pleasure of receiving your letter a month ago, so that I would begin mine with an apology for being so long of answering it. I thank you both for your friendly address and valuable present. The reason of my silence may excuse me in your sight: it is Mr. Pinkerton's return to Russia. I see in your letter that you are well acquainted with him, and so you will know that every other concern vanished before the joy of seeing again the beloved friend. The word friend does not fully express what he is to me; add to it what Paul was to the jailor,—what Peter and John were to the man sitting at the gate of the temple called Beautiful,—what Philip was to the man of Ethiopia, reading Isaiah the prophet without understanding it,—in a word, what in so many instances the apostles of our Lord were to the poor sinners whom they taught that whoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved.

Oh, dear Madam, when in your letter you mention my high rank, you did not think it was the rank of this wretched world,—in which, the higher we are, the more we are surrounded by corruption, the more exposed to temptations, and, in every respect, the more accented and attacked by the enemy of souls! My high attainments in human science, were nothing more than sinful, idle, useless, worldly wisdom, which the apostle styles *enmity to God*. Now, every hour of my life is employed to forget what I know, and to bless my heavenly Father, who through my friend, showed me that, alas! I knew nothing. Yes, madam, I was ignorant of my Creator and Redeemer's character and claims. These were my attainments, and this my wisdom. Now, my dear madam, instead of my dazzling qualities, let charity cover the multitude of my sins,—let charity hope that he who has begun a good work will not leave it imperfect, and will accept and bring me to the throne of his kingdom, cleansed in his most precious blood, and saved by his atonement and sacrifice. I have no other claims—no other hope; and I believe you are of the same mind.

Pray for me, that we may meet in heaven, and there join in the song of Moses and the Lamb. Marvellous are his works (and we have every day instances thereof) with the proud sinner, whom he seeks out, calls back, & brings at last to confess his guilty ways. Ho: marvellous are his ways with his faithful servants, whom, like Mr. Pinkerton, he sends far from friends,—whom he brings not only to consent to his departure, but to desire it, in order to make him an instrument of grace among so many places and people! His health, weak in our sight, proved strong in the Lord;—then let us, in all places, depend on him, and submit in resignation, even in our hardest trials, believing it is all done for our good by a God of mercy and love. But I must stop here, lest my letter be too long. Excuse me if I speak too freely: your friendly letter has opened my heart.

I hope we meet daily in prayer and in spirit. When we stand before the throne of our heavenly Father, we shall know each other. Oh, pray for me, that at the end I may be acknowledged by you as a sister in Christ, and as a redeemed child of God.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you and your amiable family. May his peace never depart from you. This is the prayer of your sincere friend.

This princess, previous to Mr. Pinkerton's becoming the instructor of her children, was a disciple of Voltaire.

The following reasons were assigned by a reclaimed Infidel for renouncing Deism and embracing Christianity.

1. That I never saw, heard or read of any man, woman or child that was reformed, either in whole or in part, by embracing the principles of Deism.

2. That I have known hundreds, and heard of thousands, who have been reformed by embracing Christianity.

3. That I have known industrious and sober men, who by imbibing the principles of Deism, almost instantly became desperately wicked, and in many instances dangerous members of civil society.

4. That I have known some Deists, and many scoffers at religion, speedily and effectually turned from the most abandoned practices, by the preaching of the Gospel, to a life of righteousness, which showed itself by sobriety, industry, charity, brotherly kindness and universal philanthropy.

5. That I do not recollect ever hearing but one Deist profess really to believe in a future state of rewards and punishments.

6. That I never met with a man, who professed to be a real Christian, but what built his principal hopes upon a reality of a future state.

7. That I cannot, in all the Deistical writings, find any law to prevent wickedness, or encourage virtue, with rewards and punishments annexed thereto.

8. That in Scripture all the crimes that man can possibly commit, are, under the severest penalties, forbidden, and every possible virtue is inculcated and encouraged, by promises of eternal and exceeding great rewards.

9. I have known some Deists, and read of many, who, at the apparent point of death, were seized with the most horrible despair, uttering the most bitter reflections against themselves for their total neglect of those duties commanded in the gospel. But who ever heard or read of a Christian, at the hour of death, despairing of the mercy of God, because he had all his lifetime rejected Deism, and shunned the company of its professors? Or even when long, fierce diseases had shaken the nervous system, and raging fevers inflamed the blood, have they ever been so far deranged as to wish they never had been born, for not rejecting the Bible as a wicked and mischievous imposition on the human race.

An infidel gentleman of great wealth in the county of Selkirk, [Scotland,] made the following observation to a minister of the Gospel; I do not know how it is, but poor old Janet, [meaning a poor old woman who lived in a cottage upon his estate,] has actually now more much happiness in her religion than I have in all my possessions. If her religion be a dream—it is a very pleasant dream. And if it be a reality—it adds after a deep pause, in great agitation—what will become of me!

CHRISTOPHER.

CIRCULATION OF TRACTS.

From the Address of the Rev. JUSTUS EDWARDS of Andover, at the late anniversary of the American Tract Society in New York. Copied from the New York Observer.

Does any one say that many parts of the land have the Gospel, and therefore it is not needful to send Tracts to them?—A town is the very centre of one of the most favored States in the Union, had the Gospel. They had a minister of Christ; but, like many of his brethren, he was ready to say, "I have labored in vain, and spent my strength for nought," till he obtained a Religious Tract, and under the reading of that, eight persons were convinced of sin, and found no rest, till, as it is hoped, they embraced the Saviour; and when he who was watching for their souls related this account, they were all members of the church, and adorning their professions by a godly example.

Another town had the Gospel. Sermon after sermon was preached, but passed away unheeded, till a Religious Tract was read; when a revival of religion commenced, which issued in the hopeful conversion of more than forty persons.

Another town had the Gospel, and the ordinary means of grace; but the people grew stupid, and still more stupid, till a Tract was read; and no less than twelve persons were made to feel, that "without holiness," they could not see the Lord; and they obtained no rest till, as they hope, they became the sincere followers of Christ. Others became alarmed, the conviction spread to others, and to others, till issued in the hopeful conversion of more than one hundred persons. Ministers of the Gospel whose praise is in all the churches, have testified, that they have often found the distribution of Tracts as useful as all their other labors. A President of one of our distinguished Colleges informed me, that during a revival of religion in College, Religious Tracts were circulated among the students, which were read with great eagerness, and with the most manifest advantage.

Are not Tracts then needful for such places? Yes, Mr. President, for all places. A man in the habit of distributing them among those who have not the Gospel, once called at a cottage on the side of a mountain, and as usual, asked the inmates if they loved the Lord Jesus Christ? "O yes," the woman replied, "he is precious to my soul, altogether lovely." He asked her what were the means of leading her to Christ. "A man," said she, "once left here a small Tract. When he was gone, my child read it aloud; & it made me feel as if I was lost for ever." Her impressions deepened and deepened, till she discovered the way of salvation through a crucified Redeemer, hopefully embraced him, and found rest to her soul. Her husband too said, "He gave me a Tract, and since then I hope the Lord has showed mercy to my soul." "O," said the woman, "that I could see that man again." "Well," said the man, "I am he."

Another man who had been in the habit of distributing Bibles and Tracts among the destitute, was afterwards informed, by letter, that more than thirty individuals in one town, besides the writer of the letter and his wife, were all now rejoicing in hope, through his instrumentality. I know the man, Sir, who has had evidence of more than one hopeful conversion from a Tract, in a family which had not the Gospel, and had never seen a Bible. Tracts are useful even here, and we must send them to every family through the country.

Does any one say, "This is impossible?" No; it is not impossible. A single individual has been known to circulate 70,000 Tracts in a year. Suppose that each went into a family, and was read by three persons besides him who received it; this single individual may have been the means, through the instrumentality of Tracts, of preaching the unsearchable riches of Christ to 210,000 souls. Let this be continued for ten years, and this single individual might speak to 2,100,000 and tell them words by which they and those around them may be saved.

This Society may, with the blessing of God, print and circulate at least 1,000,000 of Tracts in a year. It may establish Depositories in every county of every State in the Union. It may form Auxiliary Societies around every Depository, and soon put millions into circulation.

Suppose, upon an average, there are twenty counties in a State, (but little more than one third the number in the State of New York,) and a Depository in the centre of each county; that around each Depository are ten Tract Societies, embracing only twenty five individuals each; and that each of these individuals circulates only 100 Tracts in a year. This would put in circulation 12,000,000 of Tracts; equal to one for every man, woman, and child in the country; and if, in this distant world, and while looking through a glass darkly, we may see distinctly the reading of one Tract connected with the hopeful conversion of eight persons, & another of 40, & another of 100; what may we hope to see, in the light of eternity, from the reading of 12,000,000, which this Society in ten years, perhaps in five years, may put in circulation. An amazing price Sir, is put into the hands of this Society, and if improved, will, through grace, be instrumental in preparing multitudes for glory.

"No doubt," says one, "they may be exceedingly useful; but to circulate so many, will cost too much." How much then will it cost? \$10,000 will put in circulation more than 1,000,000 Tracts, of ten pages each; of four pages, more than 2,500,000; equal to one for every family in the country. And if the expense were borne by every family, it would be for each, less than one half cent in a year, and the avails of these, if sold at cost, may put in circulation as many more, and the avails of these, as many more, and so on, till the end of the world. Is this too much for the purpose of putting into circulation 2,500,000 Tracts; 6000 of which may be furnished for \$30, and one of which has in more than twenty cases, been the means of the hopeful conversion of a soul worth a million of worlds? Ten times this sum has been expended, in this country, upon a single horse-race. A million of dollars can be raised, in a single city, or town, at almost any time, for a single manufactory: \$7,000,000 can be raised, in a single State, for a canal.

"This," says one, "is a great and noble object. It promotes improvements; opens communication, and facilitates intercourse between one part of the country, and another. I acknowledge it is a great and noble object. And is there nothing great, nothing noble, in the everlasting improvement of 12,000,000 minds? In showing a path, and facilitating their progress on their way to glory, and onward from glory to glory, to everlasting ages? More than 8,000 times what it would cost to put in circulation annually a million of Tracts, is expended in this country, every year, for a single article, not of living, but of dying; an article which costs the country annually 10,000 lives, and renders utterly wretched 200,000 more. Let us not hesitate a moment about the expense of putting in circulation annually one or two millions of Tracts; but raise the money, and expend it most cheerfully for the Lord of hosts.

But can the money be raised? I answer, it can. I know the individual who once asked a poor man, if he would not give something to make his minister a life member of the Tract Society; and he answered, "Yes, I will give a dollar; for one of those Tracts has saved me from ruin." I know the individual who has worked for one dollar a week, and worked hard too, for nearly twenty

years, who, on hearing the effects of a Tract, said, without being asked, I will give \$20 to print it, and to keep it in perpetual circulation; for I have no doubt that it has been the means of saving multitudes. I know the individual who, when asked by an agent of the Tract Society to give something, said, "Who sent you here?" He answered, "The Lord, I trust." "Well," said the person, "I believe he did; for I have had \$20 laid up a long time for the Tract Society, and have been waiting for some one to come and take it." Money can be raised. I know the individual who has raised enough in a year to circulate half a million of Tracts. With suitable efforts, we can circulate a million or two millions in a year, and increase the amount every year, for twenty years to come.

But it is asked, "will this be needful? Will not the country be more than supplied?" To this I answer, the country can never be supplied, till half the families have a single copy of at least half the Tracts. And it would be exceedingly useful, if every family of children could have access to a set of the whole. No books, except the Bible, would be more likely to promote their salvation. I know the man who, when a boy, had access to a set of Tracts, and became interested in reading them, and impressions were fastened on his mind, that will never be effaced, and the effect of his conversation is already felt through this land.

I know a man who when a boy, had access to similar Tracts, whose mind was arrested, whose heart was softened, and hopefully renewed, through their instrumentality; and I was going to say, all Africa will one day bless God for his conversion. But I see him rise upwards leaving this revolved world, and taking possession of that "rest which remains for the people of God." Late, he was here. I saw him go from place to place, pleading the cause of Africa, taking her sons and her daughters, and gathering them into a church of Christ. I saw the big tear trickle down their sable cheeks, as they experienced his kindness; I saw him collect the furniture of their communion table, gather for them a church library, obtain a Printing press, and go with his little flock, embracing all the elements of a civilized and Christian community, and plant them with their brethren in the land of their fathers. I heard Africa begin to sing; when the Lord had need of him, and he winged his way to glory. But his mantle will fall, his prayers be answered, and all Africa will yet bless God for his conversion.

I know the man, Sir, who when a boy, through the kindness of a relative, had access to a parcel of Tracts; the very same which you are now publishing and circulating; to feel his obligations to him, and resolve in His strength, that he would henceforward "live not unto himself, but unto him that died for him and rose again." And he has ever since been experiencing that "it is more blessed to give, than to receive." Numerous desultory settlements, along our frontiers, the savages of our western wilderness, the Pagans in the islands of the seas and throughout Asia, will one day bless God for his conversion.

With such Tracts as these, Sir, producing such effects, our country can never be considered as supplied till at least half the families have a copy of at least half the Tracts. But to do this, when the series amounts to only 200, if we circulate 1,000,000 a year, would take 100 years; even should the number of families, in that time, not increase. But it probably will increase threefold. And a set of Tracts will not last a family, upon an average, more than thirty years. Of course, this rate of circulation will never supply them.

We must do vastly more than circulate 1,000,000 in a year, in order to supply our own country. Nor is our own country the only spot, which we ought to supply with tracts. The Canadas, Mexico, and all South America are calling upon us to help them; 5,000 will soon be able to read among our Western Indians; 10,000 at the Sandwich Islands; & 10,000,000 can read now, in countries around the Mediterranean. Said a gentleman, who visited those countries, to men who, before he left home, had furnished him with Tracts for distribution, "I thank you Gentlemen, a thousand times, for the Tracts. I had been told that it was of no use to think of offering Tracts to Italians, Greeks, Portuguese, and Spaniards; they would not read them. But, Gentlemen, I know better. You have no idea how welcome the Tracts were, in all the ports at which we touched, around the Mediterranean. The people ran after me in the streets, and pulled me into their houses, in order to obtain them; and that too after I had distributed all that I had. I could hardly pacify them, but by telling them, that when I came again, I would bring them more." The American Board for Foreign Missions have a printing press at Malta. A hopeful young print, acquainted with several languages, a member of the church to which I have the happiness to minister, and a brother of your Corresponding Secretary, is soon to take charge of it. Give them the means, and Tracts, as cheap as they can be furnished in this country, may be printed in Greek, and Italian, and French, and Arabic, and Armenian, and extended to 10,000,000 people, multitudes of whom are almost entirely destitute of the means of grace. \$1000 may put in circulation 100,000 Tracts of 10 pages each, or of 4 pages, 250,000 of which, if read each by four persons, would speak to 1,000,000 of people. Here then is a way in which men may, from love to Christ and to souls, through the medium of this Society, employ property in a manner, which while it does not make them poor, will make many rich, and secure an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away.

Thousands and thousands are now perishing for want of Tracts, on the Island of Ceylon. "We visit," said a missionary, "from two to eight families in a day, sometimes we take long journeys, and are out six or eight days. At such times, we take a number of boys from the schools, and we exceedingly need Tracts. As we pass from village to village, where the Gospel was never preached, we find hundreds, who can, and would read, had we Bibles, or Tracts to give them. But alas we have none: no Bible, no Tract to show the poor heathen how to flee from the wrath to come. Oh that we could get a supply printed. Into how many villages might the Gospel be sent by means of Tracts; and how many souls, by a single Tract, might be saved from endless misery."

And shall the missionary, who has left his father's house, his native land, and gone 15,000 miles to tell the dying Pagans of a Saviour, cry in the ears of a thousand Churches, abounding with wealth, "O that we could get a supply of Tracts printed. Into how many villages might the Gospel be sent by means of Tracts, and how many souls might be saved by a single Tract from endless misery?"—and yet cry in vain? Let those churches answer.

Individuals have come 20 miles, and in some cases 30 and 40 miles, to obtain a Tract. And, writes a missionary, "Tracts may be printed at Bombay as cheap as in America; and in no part of the world can they be distributed to greater advantage. Many of the people would be likely to receive more instruction from a little Tract, which they could read in 5 minutes, than from the whole of the New Testament; because they would be much more likely to read it."

Writes another missionary, "The distribution of Tracts is the only possible way in which we can exhibit any portion of the Gospel to vast multitudes of the present generation of India. Ministers enough to go and preach to them the Gospel, cannot be obtained. We must print and circulate Tracts, or millions and millions of the present and future generations must go down without the Gospel, in unbroken succession to the grave."

And these millions, Mr. President, exceedingly need Tracts; for they are exceedingly wretched, even for this life. A man who has resided among them 20 years, for the purpose of investigating their spiritual condition, told me, that he knew of a numerous class, with whom it was an article of religion, not to suffer a single female child to live. One of them, however, on the birth of a daughter, being overcome by natural affection, resolved to preserve her. He secreted her, and intended, unknown to his countrymen, to preserve her to mature years. He succeeded without its being known, till she was, I think, 7 years old. Then it became known that he had in his house a daughter. And being abroad one day, he was overcome with the scold of his countrymen, and with the obloquy which they cast upon him; that he returned, and with an axe hewed her in pieces. And not only are they miserable in this life, but in death. A Hindoo of a thoughtful, reflecting turn of mind, but devoted to idolatry, lay on his death-bed. As he saw himself about to plunge into that boundless unknown, he cried out, "What will become of me?" "O," said a Brahmin who stood by, "You will inhabit another body." "And where," said he, "shall I go then?" "Into another," said he, "and where then?" "Into another, and so on, through thousands of millions." Daring across this whole period, as though it were but an instant, he cried, "Where shall I go then?" And paganism could not answer. And he died agonizing under the inquiry, "Where shall I go last of all?"

Another Hindoo lay on his death-bed; he however had seen a Religious Tract, and had read it. It had led him to religious teachers and to Christ. His friend, hearing of his sickness, came to see him, and found him in the last stage of disease, and as he bore up his languishing head, watching to see him breathe his last, the dying man broke out in ecstasy, "Sing, brother, sing." "What," said he, "shall I sing?" "Salvation," said he, "salvation by the death of Jesus,"—and winged his way to bow with summoned millions before the throne.

Let us send Tracts to those sinners, and to all other sinners on the globe; Tracts blazing with the effulgence of the Truth which God has revealed, in the aspect and connexion in which he has revealed them; and attended, in answer to the prayers of God's people, by the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven; and multitudes out of every nation, and kindred, and people, and tongue, will assemble on Mount Zion, and open an everlasting anthem unto "Him that loved us, & washed us from our sins in his blood; and every holy creature in the universe will cry, "Unto him be glory for ever and ever."

SABBATH SCHOOL ANECDOTES.

From the Yearly Report of the New-York Sunday School Union.

It was the practice of one of the teachers to visit in rotation two of the scholars every Sabbath after divine service, and examine them before their parents, on the lesson for the day. Its good effects have been manifested in every instance; but in none more strikingly, than in the case of a boy whose parents kept a Porter-House, which on the Sabbath day more especially was thronged. His visits to the place had not been frequent before the parents became deeply interested in hearing their boy answer his teacher's questions, and not unfrequently would those who had assembled to drink, give up for the time their vile practice, to attend this infant Bible Class. It is often the practice of the teacher to put such questions to his scholars as will be calculated in some manner to affect the minds of the parents, and in this instance his labors have not been without a blessing. About three months since, the boy came to School with a message to his teacher, that "his father had shut up his house, and had determined to sell no more liquor on Sunday." His doors still remain closed against those who would spend the Sabbath day in sin, but no one is more welcome than he who carried the Gospel into his family.

Two girls, in a neighboring town, had become the subjects of God's grace, and conversed with some of the boys on the subject of religion, and told them "that they did not see why they (the boys) could not be Christians as well as themselves, and hoped God would not leave them." This affected one of the boys, whose name was S. He was quite uneasy, and when the School was out, he went home with the girls and requested them to pray for him, that God would give him a new heart also. They all went into a room and knelt down together, and one of the girls prayed: his convictions were deepened, and the next day he went with the girls to pray with them again; and the third day S. thinks his sins were forgiven him. His father was an Universalist, and when S. came into the house, his father was conversing on the subject, and remarked, "All men would have religion in the Lord's time."—S. was now prepared to plead for his Saviour.—"Father," said he, "don't you believe the Bible that says, none is the accepted time, to-day if you will hear his voice, &c.?" He persuaded his father to try the Lord and see if he did not tell the truth: he begged his father to kneel down and he would pray for him: his father was quite deaf. S. crept close by his father's ear and prayed in a most fervent manner that God would have mercy on his dear father. His prayer was heard, and his father is now, it is believed, an humble disciple of Jesus.

One Report says, "Another of our children, aged eight years, died in August last. During a protracted illness he gave the most blessed evidence that the Sabbath School had the most salutary effect on his mind. Though of such a tender age, he felt the necessity and value of religion; & to the astonishment of his relatives and friends, manifested its power on his soul by a conversation that deeply affected all who heard him. Feeling himself the value of an interest in the Saviour, he exhorted his brothers to seek it also." He called them to his bedside, and entreated them with much affection, "to be wickied no longer, but to love God and to obey their parents, and thus be prepared to follow him to heaven."

In one of the Schools, a child at the age of fourteen or fifteen, has ever been noted as being fractious, thoughtless, and disobedient. He has sometimes aimed to disturb the peace and interrupt the studies of the other boys—a constantly restless and belligerent in church. But God has met him in mercy; he has been awakened to a sense of his condition, as a ruined sinner—and

evinces by his conversation, prayers and actions, that he has experienced an entire change in his feelings: so visible is it, as to attract the wonder of other scholars. He has recently been appointed a teacher. He is now possessed of that mildness, serenity, and love, and those other traits of character which seem to be a presage of his more extensive usefulness.

Two other children, nearly of the same age, and belonging to another school, indulge the Christian's hope. During the time of their serious impressions their pastor and teachers became acquainted with their exercises; their convictions were apparently deep, and this change was succeeded by peace and comfort. After a suitable season of probation they made a public profession. They are now teachers.

Another lad about fourteen years old, became first deeply impressed on hearing the pious pleading of his teacher, who thus exhorted his class—"My dear children, your feet stand on very slippery places; you are in the way to ruin—hell is open before you."—The child went home reflecting upon this brief exhortation; he trembled as he saw his danger—and was almost afraid to pray, because he was so great a sinner. His period of distress continued several days, in which he frequently called upon his teacher to know what he should do. When the teacher inquired respecting his feelings, he was sometimes so much overpowered as to be unable to speak. Day after day the boy considered his case more and more hopeless, the hour when he felt the dawn of liberty and peace, was during the silence of night, and when he was engaged in prayer; the remainder of the night was to him a memorable era. Ever since that time he has seemingly been an exemplary and happy child. His mind had been impressed but a few days, before another boy of the same class became anxious for his soul; he has since obtained relief. Their souls, like those of David and Jonathan, appear to be knit together; they visit each other almost every day, and have devised and executed certain plans of usefulness, in which thirty or forty boys in the same school have become interested.

BAPTIST GENERAL CONVENTION.

A report which was submitted at the recent Baptist Convention in New York, stated that the Baptist Church in the American Colony at Liberia, has increased, since its formation just before embarking, from seven to about seventy members. It urged the importance of employing additional teachers and preachers to labor with those already labouring at Monrovia with cheerful success.

The Convention have decided on the removal of the seat of the foreign missionary operations, from Washington to Boston. This arrangement has for several years been in contemplation on account of the peculiar facilities for such operation, which Boston presents. It has now been completed with entire harmony and perfect unanimity.

The report on the Burman Mission, stated that something had been done by the Committee at Boston towards ascertaining the practicability of a mission to South America. An English gentleman, now travelling in that country, has been instructed to make inquiries upon that subject. The Report also alluded, in a very modest, but touching manner, to the departure of the lamented Dr. Baldwin, and paid a merited testimony to his worth. It recommended the renewal of the mission in Arracan, and urged the importance of increased efforts for supplying "abused Africa" with the means of religious knowledge. From the last accounts, Mr. Boardman and wife were residing in the family of Mr. Wade, at, or near Serampore. Mr. and Mrs. Hough had sailed for Rangoon.

METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Seventh Anniversary of the "Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," was held in the church in John Street, on Monday evening.

"The chief operations of this Society have been among the Indian tribes. The Wyandot mission is in a flourishing state. The school for the native children contains sixty-five scholars, and the reformation among the adults, which commenced under the labors of Steward, is extending. The number of church-members is two hundred and fifty, and the converted chiefs are laboring for the salvation of their brethren of the forest."

"The mission among the Mohawks and Missisagues, on the Grand River in Upper Canada, promises a rich harvest. The work of grace has commenced among the Muncey Indians, the remnant of the Delaware and Chippewa tribes. The native church-members in this mission are one hundred and fifty—a school for the education of native children is attached to the mission."

"The prospects of the Creek mission are beginning to brighten. The late political events produced some unpleasant excitement, but the missionaries have sustained an unsullied character, and have received the unqualified approbation of the General Government."

"The Cherokee mission, embracing the upper, lower and middle tribes of the Cherokees, has been attended with success, and from the last report it appears there are 283 church members."

"The Potawatamy mission was commenced in 1824. This mission has a native school of fourteen children, on the Fox River, and from information recently received, it is believed a permanent & successful mission will be established."

Besides the aboriginal missions, there are many destitute parts of our country, from most of which interesting accounts have been received. The whole number of missionaries employed by this Society is 21. Of these ten are stationed among the Indian tribes: one among the Mohawks & Missisagues; one among the Wyandots; three among the Cherokees; two at Asbury, among the Creeks; one among the Choctaws, and one among the Potawatamies; the others occupy places in white settlements which could not be provided for in the regular way. The expenditures during the past year were \$5,510, 85 1-2, and the receipts only \$4,964 11.

N. Y. Spectator.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Mr. GOODALE, dated Bayreuth, December 4th.

I have now two venerable Armenians with me—the one an archbishop, and the other a priest. They have both very remarkable beards, having never shaved themselves. They have renounced the superstitions & abominations of their church; and contrary to all their usages, and the laws of the church for 1200 years, have married wives. We hope they will do much good.—W. Recorder.

Converted Jews.—In the reformed church at Zall Bommel, near Brussels, on the 5th February, eleven converted Jews, after having declared their belief in the Christian religion, received the communion for the first time—and the children belonging to them were baptized at the same time.

The London Missionary Chronicle mentions the baptism of a Madagascar youth, by the name of Kolan Balam. "In the course of this month," [March] says the Chronicle, "it is expected that this interesting youth, accompanied by a missionary and several artisans and their wives, amounting in all to ten persons, will embark for Madagascar."

REVIVALS.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

A highly respectable officer in this College writes thus respecting the revival:—

"The good work goes on with astonishing power. I never saw the like. I know not how to speak of it. Last week was a time of wonderful rejoicing in the course of the week. I never saw such a shaking of hopes among professors of religion. The stoutest hearts are bowed down. The very standard bearer of opposition in College was brought down last week, and is rejoicing in hope. And almost every one of his associates is either rejoicing, or trembling. A student, who has been a Universalist and a reviler, has just been to see me in great agony. I never witnessed such a signal answer to prayer. But I cannot go into particulars. Con. Obs.

A correspondent of the Western Recorder gives the following summary of revivals in Maine, which, however, he is aware is incomplete:—Lewistown, New Gloucester, Poland, Machias, (140 have united with the church in this place.) Newport, Levant, Cornish, Parkman, Dexter, Prospect, 40 or 50; Belfast, 45; Greene, 68; Weld, Topsham, Bowdoin College.

Revivals in Maine.—A letter dated Castine, April 20, says, "The Lord is still watering this vineyard. At Blue Hill he is pouring out his Spirit, and sinners are turning to the Lord.—Recent accounts from Machias inform that the good work is not yet done there. At Prospect the revival still goes on in a very interesting manner." N. E. Obs.

From the Narrative of Religion in the N. J. Elizabethtown Presbytery, it appears that during the present revival in Elizabethtown, teachers and pupils of Sabbath Schools have been greatly blessed. In the Sabbath Schools of the first church, the Presbytery were informed that fifteen out of seventeen teachers who are not professors of religion, and thirty of the scholars, are subjects of the work."

We understand that a revival is now progressing in Augusta, Oneida Co. We have also heard of favourable indications in several other places in this county, by which it would appear that the great work among us, is yet continuing to extend itself. Let us hope for still greater things.—West. Recorder.

RECORDER & TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, MAY 26, 1826.

ELECTION WEEK.

The coming week will be one of peculiar interest to the citizens of Boston, as well as to those who shall be assembled here from abroad. The religious public especially, will find it, we trust, an animating season. We present below, a summary notice of the principal anniversaries and other meetings to be held during the week, arranged as nearly as practicable in the order of time.

SOCIETY FOR PROPAG. CHRIST. KNOWLEDGE. Annual Meeting of the Board of Commissioners in the Hall of Massachusetts Bank, on Monday, 10 o'clock, A. M.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. Meeting of the Executive Committee on Monday, 10 o'clock A. M. in the Vestry of Hanover Church: of the Society, for choice of officers, &c. same day and place, 5 o'clock, P. M. Public Anniversary Meeting on Wednesday evening, 7 1-2 o'clock, in Old South Church, to hear Report and Addresses.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. Meeting of the Directors in the Vestry of Hanover Church, on Monday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Meeting of the Society in the same place, at 4 o'clock, P. M. for choice of officers. Public Annual Meeting at the Old South, at 7 1-2 o'clock, same day, to hear the Report of Directors, and Addresses. Collection at the close.

BAPTIST GENERAL CONVENTION. Board of Managers meet at the house of Rev. Daniel Sharp, Monday, 2 o'clock, P. M.

MASS. SOC. FOR PROMOT. CHR. KNOWLEDGE. Meeting of the Directors in the Hall of Massachusetts Bank, on Tuesday, 10 o'clock, A. M. Annual Meeting of the Society, same day and place, 4 o'clock, P. M. Annual Sermon in Park Street Church, Wednesday, a quarter before 9 o'clock, A. M. by Rev. Dr. CODMAN, of Dorchester.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES. Statute meeting at the Athenaeum, on Tuesday, 11 o'clock, A. M.

EVANGELICAL TRACT SOCIETY. Meeting of the Society at the house of Dea. E. Lincoln, 5 Myrtle Street, Tuesday, 4 o'clock, P. M. Sermon, same day evening, at the Rev. Mr. Sharp's Meeting-house. Collection at the close.

AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION. Annual Meeting on Tuesday evening, 7 o'clock, at the Pantheon Hall.

MASSACHUSETTS MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Annual Meeting and Sermon on Tuesday evening, 7 1-2 o'clock, in the Old South Church.

MEETINGS FOR PRAYER. In Park Street Church, on Wednesday and Thursday mornings, at 5 o'clock.

MASS. BAPT. MISS. SOCIETY. Meeting of the Society at Rev. Mr. Knowles' Meeting-house, Wednesday, 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Sermon, same day and place, 7 1-2 o'clock, P. M. by the Rev. BENJ. C. GRAFTON. Collection at the close.

PASTORAL ASSOCIATION. Annual Meeting on Wednesday, 8 o'clock, A. M. in the Vestry of Park Street Church. Annual Sermon, 10 o'clock same day, in Park Street Meeting House, by Rev. President HEMPHREY, of Amherst College.

ELECTION SERMON. In the Old South, on Wednesday, 12 o'clock, by Rev. ORVILLE DREW, of New Bedford.

MASS. BAPT. CHARITABLE SOCIETY—for the relief of widows and children of deceased ministers. Annual meeting in Rev. Mr. Knowles' Meeting-house, Wednesday, 12 o'clock at noon, for choice of officers and other business.

ANNUAL CONVENTION CONGREG. MINISTERS. On Wednesday, 5 o'clock, P. M. in the new Court House. Sermon on Thursday, in Brattle Street Church, by Rev. Dr. PACKARD of Shelburne. Collection for indigent widows of deceased ministers.

MASSACHUSETTS SABBATH SCHOOL UNION. An

dual Meeting South Vestry Anniversary same day, 3 o'clock, will be read the close.

MASS. Soc. FOR PROMOT. CHR. KNOWLEDGE. Meeting, 6 1-2 o'clock, in the Meeting-house of Cambridge. N. E. Co. Anniversary Thursday evening, 7 o'clock, Addresses.

Aux. For. Tr. Annual Meeting Thursday evening, 7 o'clock, and Addresses. PAISON D. Society on choice of officers. Annual Report. Hanover Church.

CHRIST.

The Society Church, at honor of an England, in June, 1813, cent time, with of children at The whole whom not less have been died has been pre for the Pres number of to We have h this School drawn up by GRAHAM, who add, one of we ever met we might me

AMERICAN.

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The English 40 missionaries ges, and in 24 146,330 souls, Sunday Scho taught by 314 yet destitute in villages in wh claimed by any bers could be 613 inhabitants not calculated.

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The letter of D will richly rew has more of the who are in posse the pens of d his example, t interest; and no st them than our besides, the only preserved from t happened to the While upon there is one othe the attention pa them, if their chu by experience ho or nearly so, of t ear to their affe lication is not t ing generation c all finally nothi comprehended the records: And "flood," even th each oblivion im to communicate t the instruction an that and succinct be published in a ment and death of

Annual Meeting for choice of officers, &c. at Old South Vestry, on Thursday, 9 o'clock, A. M. Anniversary celebrated in Park Street Church, same day, 3-1-2 o'clock, P. M. when the Report will be read and Addresses made. Collection at the close.

MASS. SOC. FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INTemperance. Meeting of the Society, on Thursday evening, 6-1-2 o'clock, in the Vestry of the Federal Street Church. Public Address at 8 o'clock, in the Meeting-House, by Dr. GAMALIEL BRADFORD of Cambridge.

N. E. CONFERENCE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Anniversary Meeting in Bromfield Lane Chapel, Thursday evening, 7 o'clock, to hear Report and Addresses.

AUX. FOR. MISS. SOC. OF BOSTON AND VICINITY. Annual meeting in Hanover Church on Thursday evening, 7-1-2 o'clock, to hear Report and Addresses. Collection at the close.

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY. Meeting of the Society on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the choice of officers, in the vestry of Hanover Church. Annual Report and addresses at 4 o'clock, in Hanover Church. Collection at the close.

CHRIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Sunday School connected with Christ Church, at the north part of this city, has the honor of an earlier origin than any other in New-England. It was commenced on the first Sabbath in June, 1815; & has been continued to the present time, with general prosperity. The number of children attending, has usually been about 100. The whole number on record, is 1158; among whom not less than 5000 religious books & tracts have been distributed. A library of 279 volumes has been presented to the School by the Society for the Promotion of Practical Piety. Whole number of teachers from the beginning, 76.

We have had put into our hands, a Report of this School for the year ending April 6, 1826, drawn up by the Superintendent, Mr. J. W. INGRAHAM, which is one of the fullest, and we may add, one of the most sensible, of the kind, that we ever met with; though to a very few passages we might make some objection.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

At a Convention of the friends of Domestic Missions, held in New-York on the 10th inst. the plan of a National Domestic Missionary Society was unanimously approved; and a Constitution to serve as its basis, having been considered article by article, was recommended to the United Domestic Missionary Society for adoption,—this latter Society henceforth take the name of, and become, the American Home Missionary Society. Accordingly, at its anniversary meeting on Friday evening, the United Domestic Missionary Society complied with the recommendations of the Convention,—adopting the name and Constitution as proposed. By the 24 article of this instrument, it is declared to be the great object of the Society, "to assist congregations that are unable to support the Gospel ministry, and to send the Gospel to the destitute in the United States." Its principal concerns are to be managed by an Executive Committee of 13. The payment of any sum annually, constitutes a person member of the Society; \$30 a member for life; \$100 a Director for life. "Any Missionary Society may become auxiliary, by agreeing to pay the treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society the whole of its surplus funds, and sending a copy of its Constitution and Annual Reports;" and "every Auxiliary Society which shall agree to pay over the whole of its funds, shall be entitled to a Missionary or Missionaries, to labor in such field as it may designate."

The English Home Missionary Society employs 40 missionaries; 31 of whom preach in 867 villages, and in 24 counties, among a population of 146,330 souls, to 20,000 hearers. They have 63 Sunday Schools, in which 3062 children are taught by 314 teachers. There are 201 villages yet destitute in the vicinity of their stations—villages in which evangelical truth is not proclaimed by any denomination; and as far as numbers could be computed, these alone contain 64,613 inhabitants. In 9 stations the returns are not calculated.

At a late meeting of the Hopedell (Geo.) Presbytery, the Rev. Mr. Wilson reported, that, in a visit to an order of the Presbytery, he had organized three churches containing respectively 14, 13 and 14 members each, and that these churches are now supplied by the Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick. A resolution was passed making it the duty of the several members of the Presbytery to visit the vacant congregations in their vicinity once a year; to preach to them & administer the sacrament.

The letter of Dr. BECKWITH on our last page, will richly reward a perusal. Perhaps "E. H." has more of them.—We could wish that others, who are in possession of unpublished papers from the pens of departed worthies, would follow his example. Nothing is read with greater interest; and no state in the Union is more rich in them than our own. Putting them in print is besides, the only way by which they can long be preserved from destruction. "Time and chance happeneth to them all."

While upon the subject of correspondence, there is one other point to which we would ask the attention particularly of ministers. Most of them, if their churches are at all ancient, know by experience how mortifying it is to be ignorant, nearly so, of the early history of what is so dear to their affections; and in many cases, mortification is not the only evil. To each succeeding generation the obscurity becomes greater; and finally nothing can be discerned but what is comprehended in the meagre memoranda of the records; and occasionally, either "by fire or flood," even these are lost.—Now to render such oblivion impossible, and at the same time to communicate the experience of one church for the instruction and consolation of others, let a brief and succinct history of all that is proper to be published in a given case—such as the settlement and death of ministers, revivals, admissions

to the churches, erection of meeting-houses, &c. be inserted in one of the religious periodical journals of the day. With what interest would such a document be read by members of the same church a few centuries hence!

Sailed hence for Malta, on Tuesday afternoon last, in the brig Dove, Rev. ELI SMITH, missionary of the American Board. He is to be associated with Mr. TEMPLE in the Printing Department.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. The Board of Directors of this important Institution, have fixed its location at Alleghany town, (opposite Pittsburgh, Pa.) where a subscription of \$21,000 had been offered for its benefit, together with 18 acres of land, valued at 15,000 to \$20,000. Proposals had been forwarded from 12 other places, none of which gave encouragement of more than \$17,000.

The following letter, dated A. M. N. H. and enclosing \$5 for the American Education Society, exhibits a real old age, which cannot always be found in the bosoms of the young.—"The Lord hath spared my life another year, and gave me health and strength to labor as usual, notwithstanding my age and infirmities. I therefore transmit, one year more, a small part of my income on a certain mechanical business, amounting to five dollars, for the benefit of the American Education Society."

One who believes that neither Bibles, Tracts, nor the glad tidings of salvation will go effectually to all nations, till they are carried by those who are qualified and sent by the Head of the Church, to teach and enforce their important truths.

LATE FROM THE AFRICAN COLONY. We have been favoured with an introductory sheet of the "Liberia Herald," dated Monrovia, Feb. 16th. It contains a Prospectus of the paper which is to be published under that title, once in two weeks, commencing as soon as 200 subscribers shall be obtained. Price, \$1 per annum in advance, or \$1.50 in 6 months. The Editorial department is to be under the particular supervision of the Agent, while the business of printing will be conducted by Mr. CHARLES L. FOSBER, who recently went out from this city.

Besides the Prospectus, the present sheet contains an account of the arrival of the Vine on the 7th of February; also, a description of a visit made by the Agent and several of the Colonists to Grand Cape, New Sesters, and Grand Bassa, for the inspection of the factories in possession of the Colony in that quarter,—from which they returned on the 13th, after an absence of three weeks. The substance of these articles may be found on our last page. We would mention as particularly worthy of notice, what is said of the eagerness of all the Leward Tribes except one, to receive instruction. For this at least, Ethiopia is already stretching forth her hands.

On the 15th of February, was organized the second Trading Company of Liberia, on the basis of uniform prices and equitable trade, both with the different tribes and with foreign nations. Any traffic in human blood or spirituous liquors with the natives is a violation of the Constitution, and incurs heavy penalties.

SLAVERY PROHIBITION IN LOUISIANA. At the late session of the Legislature of Louisiana, an act was passed prohibiting the further introduction of Slaves into that State for sale. This Act goes into operation next Thursday. The penalty for violating it, is imprisonment for two years, fine of \$1000, and forfeiture of the slaves so introduced.

Q. What shall Marylanders and Virginians do with their slaves now? Ans. Send them to Liberia.—Heretofore the most formidable barrier to emancipation in those States, especially in Maryland, has been the ready market found for slaves at New Orleans. It is only one week, since we gave an account of 32 of these wretched beings, while on their passage to that port from Baltimore, rising upon the crew and murdering the captain and mate by throwing them overboard. And we assert without fear of contradiction, that the number which have been transported from Baltimore to New Orleans within a single year past, amounts to several hundred. The above law strikes at the root of the evil, and if we mistake not, will prove to be the most important legislative Act on the subject of slavery in the United States, which has been passed since 1807.

The Corner Stone of the Western Reserve College was laid at Hudson, (Ohio) on the 26th April. An Address was delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. STEPHEN L. BRADSTREET.

Rev. Mr. Cornish, of the First Colored Presbyterian Church in New York, has subscribed \$1000, on condition that \$11,000 more shall be subscribed by other persons, for the purpose of canceling the debt under which his society now labors.

In the last New-England Galaxy is published a letter from Rev. ELIAS SMITH, a minister of the Christian connexion, in which he declares his renunciation of the doctrine of Universal Salvation.

ORDINATIONS. The Rev. LORING BREWSTER was ordained as an Evangelist, at Andover, Vt. March 1826. Invocation and reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. Asahel Stone; Introductory Prayer by the Rev. Abraham Baldwin; Sermon by Rev. Josiah Hopkins; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Mr. Comstock; Charge by Rev. Henry Boynton; Concluding Prayer by Rev. O. S. Hoyt. The exercises of the day were unusually interesting, and evidently attended with the blessing of the Lord on the revival which had previously commenced, and which continues to increase to the present time. There have been upwards of twenty hopeful conversions, and a still larger number are now anxious and inquiring.

Ordained, as an Evangelist, at Weatherfield, Vt. on Tuesday, 10th inst. by the Windsor Association, Rev. LEONARD JOHNSON. Sermon by Rev. W. Chapin, of Woodstock.

Ordained, at Sharon, Mass. May 10th, the Rev. CHARLES BOYTER, as an Evangelist. Introductory prayer by Rev. William Cogswell of Dedham; Sermon by Rev. Ebenezer Burgess of Dedham; Consecrating prayer by Rev. Calvin Park D.D. of Wrentham; Charge by Rev. Elisha Fisk of Wrentham; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Jonathan Curtis of Sharon; Concluding prayer, by Rev. William Pierce of Foxborough.

INSTALLATION. On Wednesday last, the Rev. DANIEL DANA, D. D. was installed Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church and Society in Newburyport. Introductory prayer, by Rev. Gardner M. Perry of Bradford; Sermon by Rev. Samuel P. Williams, of Newburyport; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Dr. Codman of Dorchester; Charge by Rev. Mr. Milmore, of Newbury; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Samuel Dana, of Marblehead; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Leonard Withington of Newbury.

SCHOOL EDUCATION IN BOSTON. We learn that by the recent investigation in this city under the new Law of this Commonwealth—the result of which has not yet been made public—it was found that the number of Primary Schools is 51,* containing on the 17th inst. 2305 pupils. Of this number 1375 are girls, and 1430 boys. Under 4 years of age, none. Between 4 and 7 years, 1229 girls and 1210 boys. Over 7, 146 girls and 129 boys. Since the semi-annual examination in March, 647 have left, more than half of whom, probably, have entered the Grammar Schools; while some have gone to private Schools, and a few, in consequence of a change of residence, to other Primary Schools. Yet notwithstanding this large reduction, so many admissions have since taken place, that the present number falls only 133 short of that returned at the date above mentioned.

With regard to the other Schools in the city, we only know generally, that there are about a dozen public Grammar and High Schools, and 151 Private Schools; and that the whole number of persons in the city enjoying the privileges of School Education, and who, in general, enjoy them throughout the year, is not far from 10,000, i. e. one sixth part of the whole population. These facts require no comment.

*Two others are to be established without delay.

POLITICAL AND OCCASIONAL.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Since our last, there have been a great number of arrivals from Europe, bringing London papers to April 19th. Liverpool to the 21st, and Paris to the 15th. The intelligence which they furnish, is important if true; but precisely what degree of credit should be attached to it, we do not pretend to know. In respect, however, to the report of the determination of Russia to invade the Ottoman Empire, (and thus disturb the peace of all Europe,) the balance of evidence, thus far, is against it. It is our belief also, that the report of the fall of Missolonghi is premature. We are led to think so, both from the temptation which stock-jobbers would have to get up the report, and also from the contradiction in dates. The accounts of its fall fix the date of that event on the 10th of March; while letters from Zante say it still held out on the 1st of April. Add to this, that Missolonghi dates have been received at Paris to March 22, twelve days after the reported capture, at which time it was in possession of the Greeks. Finally, one of the latest numbers of the Paris Journal des Debats states, upon the authority of a dispatch from Ancona, of 23rd April, that it was on Poros, a place to the eastward of Ancona, the attack was made, which caused the report of the fall of Missolonghi. But 'twould be our opinion, the next arrival may prove us in the wrong; and therefore, as well as to gratify a laudable curiosity on the subject, we shall quote the substance of the two reports.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The London Traveller of April 18th says—"The din of warlike preparation sounds in the North; all the accounts to day war a hostile aspect. The war seems resolved on, and is arraying his immense strength, naval and military, for an assault on the sinking empire of the Ottomans. Admiral Greig, who commands in chief the fleets of Russia, has been ordered to St. Petersburg to report the condition of the naval forces, and prepare for hostilities in the Black Sea. The possession of Czerakow, Cherson, and other ports, gives Russia an immense advantage. The armies of Sacken, and Wittgenstein, in Bessarabia, are said also to be in motion. The Prussian hussars are going to the march, and taking up advanced positions in Bona of the Frank. The Russian Corps of cavalry, too, have been reinforced, and the Russian Janissaries, old Prussia's successor, was about to join the Russian corps, and put his Calmucs and Bashkirs in motion on the first trumpet sounding. The Duke of Wellington is said to have urged every argument against that tremendous war, but in vain. No diplomacy could avert the storm, which seems ready to burst on Eastern Europe, in unmitigated fury."

It is stated that things are by no means settled in Russia. Arrests still continue, great numbers of persons have been seized, the prisons are all full; but no trials have taken place, and, of course, no punishment has been inflicted. Poland, too, is said to be in a ferment; and symptoms of a conspiracy, like that which has been detected in Russia, have made their appearance.

REPORTED FALL OF MISSOLOGHI.

The following from the London Courier, is described as an "authentic letter from an English Colonel," ("E. Berton") who was one of the brave defenders of the place.

"St. Anne's, near Lepanto, March 14. Missolonghi has fallen. That brave city, which for eighteen months had defied the power of the Infidels and repulsed 82 attacks, was taken by the Greeks on the 10th. Poor St. Aubyn fell on the occasion, but he died nobly. On the 8th, while we were rejoicing for our late victory, Ibrahim having been reinforced by 7000 troops, arrived before the place, and again summoned us to surrender, promising a complete amnesty, which being refused, a sharp affair took place, the result of which being, that the latter lost 700 killed, 200 wounded, 100 prisoners & pieces of cannon, 2 standards. On the 9th he returned with 20,000 men, and a formidable train of artillery, surrounding the town on all sides.

We had only 7000 men to oppose to him, and those worn out with fatigue, but all resolved to conquer or die. In the evening we received the Sacred Arm of the Church of St. Sophia, and marched to our posts, from which few returned. At 12 o'clock the enemy opened a tremendous fire from 185 cannons and 48 mortars, which continued, without intermission, till 10 o'clock next morning, when the walls became a heap of ruins. The enemy then vigorously attacked us in four directions, and after two hours' fighting forced their way into the town. The conflict was now raging in the most deadly form. The streets were choked with the dead and wounded, whilst the blood was running in streams. The slaughter of the Turks was excessive, as every house was a complete fortress, and the ground disputed at the point of the bayonet, and by such, our gallant French volunteers did wonders.—"Late late, headed by our brave and intrepid St. Aubyn, they charged and drove back the enemy with great loss, taking a number of prisoners; but in making a fourth and desperate attack, our gallant St. Aubyn was shot in the breast, and he died in my arms, begging me with his last breath, to die rather than yield."

"In the mean time the Governor defended himself with heroic obstinacy in the great Church, but the doors being forced, & most of his men killed or wounded, he sprung the mine, which destroyed both that and the adjacent, overwhelming himself and two thousand Turks in one tremendous ruin. The enemy having now entire possession of the hard fought town, we collected about 3,000 of the brave fellows who had fought so well, and after a hard contest, we succeeded in cutting our way out, leaving them in possession of a heap of ruins, which I have learned has cost Ibrahim ten thousand of his best troops in the last attack alone. I joined General Plafios on the 12th, with 2,300 men, 130 cannons, six caissons, and nine standards taken from the enemy during the last fatal attack. We brought the body of St. Aubyn off with us, which will be interred to day with military honours. I received three slight wounds, but am now fast recovering."

Private letters from Trieste, bearing date the 28th of March, the arrival of a Greek fleet of sixty ships of war at Missolonghi is mentioned. Letters from Paris state that the French and English Ambassadors, at Constantinople, have received instructions to demand an immediate arrangement between the Turks and Greeks.

The distresses in many of the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland continued to be extreme; and many thousands of workmen destitute of employ, depended for subsistence of themselves and families on public assistance. The persons out of employ at Manchester, it was said, amounted to 45,000.

The Duke of Montmorency fell down dead while at church in Paris, on the 24th March.—His funeral was celebrated with great pomp. The number of private carriages in train exceeded 9000.

The Royal Theatre, London, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 10th April. Loss estimated at \$8,000.

The Anti-ministerial party in France, have lately gained an important victory, in the rejection of the bill to restore the right of primogeniture.

A member of the French Chamber of Deputies stated that more than 30 vessels had fitted out for this trade from Nantes within a year; and that French slave vessels which pursued these their slaves overboard.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Buenos Ayres, 23 March.—Yesterday a boat, sent to Colombia by the Commandancy of the Marine, returned. It met the national fleet off that port, where it remained, after having battered its entrenchments, and totally destroyed the battery of Santa Rita, situated at the mouth of the port. The loss of the enemy in the continual attacks which it has sustained since Sunday, as seen on the batteries and walls, is said to be very considerable; the brig Royal Pedro, which was in the port, was obliged to run on shore, and its crew escaped in a long boat. On our part no other loss is announced except that of the brave and worthy commandant of the brig Balaice, the Sergeant Major Don Bartolo Ceruti, and a few wounded.

The revenue of Colombia last year, amounted to \$6,196,725; and the expenses of the army and navy alone, to \$12,191,596—nearly double the revenue.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.—Mr. HAYNE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill making appropriation for ten sloops of war, and the resolution directing surveys and estimates for Dry Dock, without amendment.

The bill from the House, authorizing a subscription of stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, passed, 23 to 16. It now wants only the signature of the President, to become a law.

A resolve was passed requesting the President to cause to be laid before the Senate at the beginning of the next session, a particular account of all the lands purchased of the Indians, the amount paid, the quantity surveyed and sold, and the amount received.

Mr. Randolph returned so Washington on Wednesday last week, and made a speech against the District of Columbia Bill, which he introduced on the 22d to 11.

Mr. Holmes of Maine, submitted resolutions for the appointment of a Committee to report such rules as might be necessary for the preservation of order in the Senate. Some of them having reference to the conduct of Mr. Randolph, he immediately rose and moved that they might be "considered and acted upon."

On Mr. Holmes stating that he should not probably call them up till the next session, Mr. R. commenced abusing Mr. Russell, Editor of the Boston Centinel, and Mr. Lloyd, Senator, for introducing him into that body. A sharp contest of words here arose between Mr. R. and Mr. Lloyd,—which it is unnecessary to detail. Mr. R. appears however to have maintained a good degree of moderation and dignity. It is a shame that we have not a Vice President who will interpose his authority in such cases, and call the assailing to order.

The Senate, (25 to 14) amended the bill from the House allowing \$15,335 33 to the late President Monroe, by increasing the sum to \$29,513 in full of all his demands against the United States.

A resolution passed, nem. con. for removing the remains of the late Commodore PERRY from the island of Trinidad to New York, in a public vessel of the United States.

A bill passed to increase the salary of the Postmaster General, \$1000. Also a bill making an appropriation for the repair of the Cumberland Road.

The bill from the Senate to authorize the importation of Gin and Brandy in casks of the capacity of 15 gallons, passed, after striking out the word Gin.

House.—A bill passed the 3d reading for granting to the late President MONTGOMERY \$15,335 33, for unrewarded services by him rendered as Minister to France, &c.

Mr. Miner, of Pennsylvania, having proffered resolutions for inquiring into the expediency of substituting a free white population, in the District of Columbia, instead of slaves,—they were rejected by an apparently large majority.

An estimate was tried before the House, of the probable cost per mile of making a road on each of the routes lately examined from Washington city to New Orleans. The following are the estimates calculated upon fifteen elements of expenses, (including the Adams plan.) viz. Eastern Road—probable cost, \$1,762 per mile, distance, 1336 miles. Middle Road—probable cost, \$5,423 per mile, distance, 1106 miles. Western Road—probable cost, per mile, \$1,173, distance, 1140 miles.

A resolution was passed (73 to 34) authorizing the Speaker to engage with Gilbert Stewart, to paint a portrait of General Washington, of the same size as the portrait of Gen. La Fayette, provided that the cost of the same shall not exceed \$1500.

The bill establishing the office of Commissioner of the Customs was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The Judiciary bill was taken up, and after a debate, principally on a question of recommissionment, a motion for indefinite postponement was carried by a vote of 99 to 89. The bill therefore is lost.

The bill appropriating \$100,000 for completing and furnishing the public buildings at Washington, passed to its 3d reading.

SUMMARY.

Steamboats on the Sabbath.—Says a Baltimore paper, under the head of "Cheap and Pleasant Excursion," "The Steam Boat Eagle goes to Annapolis every Sunday and returns early the same evening, affording to every one the opportunity of visiting the ancient and pretentious metropolis of the State, without loss of time, and at the trifling expense of only one dollar for the whole trip."

The Miltonian, a paper published in Northumberland County, Pa. mentions that a clergyman of that place, lodged information before a Justice of the Peace, against the captain of the Steam Boat Pioneer, for a breach of the Sabbath, in sailing the boat on a Sabbath day. Capt. Barling had left the place before the writ was served.

The Steam-Boat Legislature made an excursion Tuesday afternoon, in the Boston harbour, with about 150 persons on board, by invitation of the Proprietors, including the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Councilmen and others.

The bodies of Mr. JOHN TURK and Mr. SEERWHITMARRSH, the sufferers who were thrown overboard, by the explosion of the boiler of steam-boat "Susquehanna" & Baltimore, "have been found, the former six and the latter one and a half miles below Herwick, Pa. Mr. QUINCY MAYNARD, the engineer, died the 12th—the others were fast recovering.

We understand that a negro man and his daughter belonging to R. F. Withers, Esq. were killed by lightning, in their house, near this town on the 28th ult.

Commodore BLISSARD and Justice of the Navy Board, are on a visit of inspection of the Navy Yards of the Eastern Department. After inspecting those at New York, Charleston, and Portsmouth, they will visit the navy establishment at Sackett's harbor.

The number of licences in this city for retailing spirituous liquors, is nearly 700; or more than one to 100 souls!

A meeting was held in New York on Monday evening last, to consider the expediency of establishing Infant Schools in that city.

In consequence of a piratical act, committed on a British merchant vessel in Cuba Bay, during our jurisdiction, a Spanish slave-trade, it became necessary for the Agent at Monrovia to interfere and destroy 3 slave factories within ten miles of the town. In doing this, 116 miserable victims were rescued from slavery, and are now comfortably clothed, fed, and in progress of education at Monrovia.

The neighbouring tribes have congratulated the Colonists on their energetic measures, and in the language of the Agent, between Cape Mount and Trade Town, comprehending a line of 140 miles, not a slave now dares to attempt his guilty traffic."

In the Connecticut House of Representatives a bill has passed to abolish the imprisonment of females for debt. SAMUEL FORTY, Esq. has been elected Senator to Congress, vice Mr. Edwards, whose term expires on the 4th March next. A resolution was also passed, fixing the location of the new State Prison at Weatherfield, and appropriating \$25,000 for the expenses of its erection.

A brick interior trade is now carried on between the states of Missouri and Mexico, which will cause the countries to be settled more rapidly and be of mutual benefit.

A gentleman from Washington states, on the authority of Mr. Timms, that John Randolph, during the delivery of one of his infamous speeches, drank six bottles of port, two glasses of gin and one of brandy.

Concord N. H. Bank.—We have been requested to state, for the benefit of all concerned, that the Charter of the Concord N. H. Bank, (Samuel Sparhawk, Cashier) will expire by its own limitation on the first day of July next; and that all the bills of said Bank which are not presented for payment on or before that time will be lost to the holders.

N. H. Pat. Tortoise Shell.—The shell of a Tortoise from which ladies' combs are manufactured, sells from 10 to \$12 per pound.

We understand that Mr. Cooper, the novelist, with his family has taken passage on board the Hudson, Captain Champlain, which sails on the 1st of June next for London. A new novel of his is announced by Messrs Carey & Lee, Philadelphia, entitled "The Prairie."

N. Y. pa. It appears that Judge Washington refused permission to a party of 300 Members of Congress to visit the aqueduct at Mount Vernon on Sunday. It is said there are a great number of visitors on week days. A communication in the Alexandria Gazette, states that visitors have been, and are at all times, welcome at that place except on the above mentioned day.

One hundred and thirty new written Constitutions have appeared, in Europe and America, within the last forty years, of which eighty-two are now in existence. In these systems of government no less than one hundred millions of persons are interested.

A man in Ohio recently hung himself, apparently because he received some trifling affront at his brother's wedding.

Tornado.—Kennelbunk, Wells & Berwick, in Me. were on Wednesday last week, visited by a violent storm, which overthrew a great number of trees, uprooted several barns, sheds, and an old meeting house, blew down a saw mill on Kennelbunk river, destroyed fences, and occasioned other damage. In a wood south of Kennelbunk village, it is computed that from six to seven hundred trees were blown down.

A person by the name of Ricketts has been convicted of murder in the second degree, in Philadelphia, for destroying the life of his own child by pouring Aqua Fortis on its body.

Alleghany College.—The Annual Commencement at Alleghany College (Meadville, Pa.) was celebrated on the 3d inst. There were 4 English Doctors, 1 Latin, 1 Greek, 1 Hebrew, 1 German, 1 Spanish, and 1 French. [Seven languages.] Graduates 4. Two honorary degrees of A. M. and 4 of M. D.

Emigrants.—The number of persons who arrived in the U. States, in vessels from foreign countries, from Oct. 1, 1824, to Oct. 1, 1825, according to the official report of the Secretary of State, lately laid before Congress, was 12,361.

An elegant dwelling-house in Greenland, N. H. was consumed by fire, with nearly all its contents, on Thursday last. It originated in a chimney, which was not kept for a week, and caught from a spark it is presumed, which fell from another due of the chimney.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. Abijah S. Johnson to Miss Eliza R. Washburn, daughter of Daniel T. Esq.; Mr. Simon White to Miss Letitia Bigelow; Dga. Eliza Hunt to Miss Mary F. Esq.; Mr. Stephen M. Pierce to Miss Lydia C. Esq.; Mr. John Murphy, of South Reading, to Miss Clarissa Waites; Mr. Wm. Jarvis, of Natick, to Mrs. Margaret D. Roy; by Rev. Dr. Gardner, Peter Bauer, Esq. architect, to Miss Elizabeth Wiser.

In West Cambridge, Mr. Bela Greenwood, of Cambridge, to Miss Hannah Moore, of Freetown, Mass. Esq. Esq.; Mr. H. Rogers Kendall, jr. to Miss Ann Frances Sawyer.—In Salem, Mr. Nathaniel L. Williams, of Boston, to Miss Ellen Devereaux; Mr. Stephen B. Ives to Miss Mary Perkins; Capt. John Ingersoll to Miss Elizabeth Crosby; Mr. John Pease to Miss Mary Ann Berry.—In Newburyport, Mr. John Lyons to Miss Mary Jones; Mr. Joseph Smith, of Danvers, to Miss Harriet Pratt.—In Lynnfield, Rev. Isaac Willey, of Rochester, N. H. to Miss Sarah F. Needham.

In Concord, N. H. by Rev. Mr. Bouton, Benjamin Bodman, Esq. Attorney at Law, of Uxbridge, to Miss Ann Stickney.

In England, Dr. James Phillips Roy, of Washington city, to Miss Elizabeth Perkins, fourth daughter of Jacob P. Esq. formerly of Newburyport.

In Liberia, (Africa), on the evening of the 14th Feb. by the Rev. Mr. Sessions, Mr. Richard Sears, to Miss Rosanna Mason Fitch. All recently from America.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Sarah Eliza Simonds, aged 7, eldest daughter of Mr. Moses French; Mary Pickard Barnard, 20 months, youngest child of Mr. Charles B. Esq.; Mrs. Ann C. Lionow, 86; Mr. Caleb Faxon, 41; Mrs. James Fox, 65; Joanna Harrington, 20; Capt. Moses Ingles, 59; Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, 70; in South Boston, Mrs. Sarah D. Quincy, daughter of Mr. Abraham H. Q. 19.

In Cambridge, Mr. Artemas Cheney, 31.—In Roxbury, Mr. James Pierce, 71.—In Quincy, Miss Sarah N. Vinton, 21, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Benjamin V.; Caroline Reel, daughter of Mr. Wm. Seiver, 4.—In Groton, Mr. Francis Carver, 73, cousin of the late Lt. John F. and daughter of the late Capt. James Delan, of Granville, Nova Scotia.—In Worcester, Rev. ARTHUR B. HILL, Pastor of the First Church and Society in that town, 38; Miss Maria Allen, daughter of Hon. Joseph A.—In Salem, Mr. Ebenezer Barrill, 71, a revolutionary soldier.—In Stockbridge, Mr. Ebenezer Johnson, 78.—In Taunton, Mr. Isaac Shale, 58.—In Greenland, Mr. Samuel Hinckley, 85.—In Wendell, Mrs. Lydia Wilder, wife of Mr. Nathaniel W. 74.

In Manchester, April 30th, of the measles, Lucy, aged 7, March 1st, Abigail, 5, March 15th, Eliza, 2—children of Capt. Joseph Hooker.—In Marshfield, of Consumption, Mary Kimball, wife of Mr. John Kimball, 34.

In Berwick, Me. Mr. George Cooper, late of Waltham, a native of Kingston, Mass. 35.—In Springfield, N. Y. Eddy, formerly of Mass.—In Richmond, Va. Mrs. Elizabeth Pope, 70, formerly of Boston; Mr. Benjamin Hatch, 27, of Portland, Me.

Deaths

POETRY.

From the Connecticut Herald.

(The mail boat *Maria* was wrecked on her passage from St. Kitts to Antigua, having on board four Missionary families, all of whom perished, save Mrs. Jones who was taken from the wreck, nearly senseless. On recovering her senses, she wept bitterly at the remembrance of the mournful event, constantly exclaiming, "O, Capt. Whitney, why did you save me?"

THE WRECK OF THE MISSIONARIES.

I sing the men who left their home,
Amidst barbarian climes to roam;
Who land and ocean crossed,
Led by a star, discerned on high,
By faith's unseen, all-seeing eye,
To seek and save the lost.

MONTGOMERY.

They left their shore, a small but chosen band,
Tempting the dangers of an unknown sea,
To give unto a dark beauteous land,
The heavenly light and joy of piety.
Their way was guided by a Saviour's hand,
Their hearts were joyful and their spirits free,
To perish dauntless, and to witness;
Such, such is man, when heaven reclaims the mud.

Sweet silence reigned around the solemn skies,
The broad white sail then wooed the gentle breeze,
The gallant ship soft o'er the green waves flew,
While they devoutly bend their suppliant knees—
Then mingled sounds of hymns and prayers arose
To Him who rules with awe the mighty seas,
Controls the wind, restrains the boundless deep,
Or sends his storms, which o'er its bosom sweep.

The tempest rose! swift o'er the dashing wave,
The stern ship rode—acrossing the troubled sea,
As if she would every tempest brave;
For like the wind, she still was strong and free.
The pilgrims now forbode a watery grave,
To Him who rules with awe the mighty seas,
Controls the wind, restrains the boundless deep,
Or sends his storms, which o'er its bosom sweep.

So perished, one by one, this pious band;
The aged sire, the child in blooming years;
For like the wave that rolls upon the strand,
Or like fair flowers, and winter's chilling storm,
They drooped and died—yet Heaven's mysterious hand,
Saved one—who from the awful wreck was borne,
Of all bereft! O, well her heart may weep
Over the mournful terrors of the mighty deep.

Yet there are peaceful shores, with calmness blest,
Beneath the furl of the dashing waves,
Where the dead mariner may calmly rest,
Sweetly as those who laid in the quiet grave;
Though raging storms disturb the ocean's breast,
They ne'er invade the silent, solemn cave,
Where rest the forms for whom we sadly sigh,
The young, the bright, the fair, there calmly lie.

MISCELLANY.

BOSTON, MAY 14, 1826.

Messrs. Willis & Hallack.—In looking over some old family manuscripts a short time since, I came across the enclosed letter from the Rev. Dr. BUCKMINSTER, which I send to you for publication in your valuable paper. E. H. Copy of Dr. BUCKMINSTER'S reply to a letter from a Miss Chester to his daughter.

In an accompaniment with one of your letters, I find a picturesque description of a fashionable ball in the neighborhood of Albany, given on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Sedgwick to Miss Ridley. "The guests were many, the accommodations spacious, rendered splendid and sublime by all that art and taste could contrive. Fancy and ornament combined their powers to throw a lustre over the appearance of the delighted attendants. Three hundred silver candlesticks and an infinite number of lamps poured their light on thirty mirrors, which faithfully reflected what they received in softened brightness through the several apartments and their variegated fiery. The deserts were delicious,—exhibited in a state of elegance and grandeur. The music and amusements were enchanting and transporting." This must have been a scene highly delightful to a man of the world, and to the daughter of worldly taste and pleasure. But, Betsey, I find it lasted but one short night; nay, it blushed to meet the rising sun, as if conscious that the little lamp would tarnish all its glory. "The ladies retired at three, the gentlemen at five;" perhaps both resolved to take their revenge upon this disturber of nightly pleasures, by despising his charms till they began to be lost in the evening hemisphere.

The reading of this description suggests to me that of attempting a faint sketch of the marriage festival, for which preparation has long been making, & from time to time partial descriptions given me of what is there to be exhibited. To this festival I have the honor of being invited as a guest, and an entrusted with authority to invite others. I have heard a little and imagined more of this transporting scene; but could I correctly paint both on paper, the half would not be told you. This festival is to be celebrated at a seat or palace whose length and breadth are 12,000 furlongs, and its height and stories proportionally elevated. It stands upon a foundation of 12 different kinds of precious stones of variegated hue, arranged with so much art as to throw reciprocal and increasing lustre; all producing such a flood of splendour, as mocks the attempts of men or angels to describe. In this place there are 12 avenues all paved with gold, leading to gates that are of entire pearl; each gate is an entire pearl neither fractured nor divided. The flooring of the palace is all pure gold, transparent as glass. The ceiling of the house is all of jasper. The particular apartments, the hangings and the ornaments, I cannot attempt to describe to you. If they bear a customary increased proportion to the splendor, riches, and elegance of the exterior, what, Betsey, must they be?—O! let us be ambitious to go and see. Of the guests that are invited I can give you no exact account, and a still more imperfect one of those that will accept. Of one particular circle there were long ago 144,000 that had accepted the invitation. Among these were kings and queens, princesses and princes, nobles and their daughters, priests and prophets. Since then, the number of inviting servants has been greatly increased, & they have been running with notes of invitation to more distant towns and families; and though they often meet with the accents, "I pray thee have me excused," through the indisposition, want of taste, and trivial, foolish engagements of those to whom they apply; yet, upon the safest ground I can assure you, there will be such a numerous collection that no man can number them. Of the dress of the guests I cannot give you a full description: some few particulars only have come to my knowledge—their raiment is to be of wrought gold, with the most elegant and delicate needlework, and their general splendor will be as if they were clothed with the sun and crowned with a crown of stars. But their principal glory, beauty and excellence, are within; in the sweetness of their dispositions, the elevation of their minds, the purity of their hearts, and the entire perfection of their souls. They are all glorious: not one worthless spectator will be watching to make unfriendly remarks; not one to fender distance or reserve prudential. The music of the occasion is to be of all manner of instruments, softened by an innumerable multitude of harmonious voices so adjusted as to make one perfect whole, and pour the full tide of sound upon the

entraptured ear: a song is already prepared; and the performers are practising upon it in their several departments, with reference to this festival. O! Betsey, what will be the effect when they shall perform in full band. The entertainments and deserts I shall not even touch upon; they will doubtless be in harmony with the rest of the exhibition. But the principal object, the glory of the whole, is yet unnamed: this is the Bridegroom. Of him I dare not attempt a description: I can only say that he is the chief among ten thousand, and altogether lovely. Such inconceivable light, lustre and glory, continually emanate from his divine person, that the extensive palace needs no other light—its most distant corner is illuminated with his rays; and my dear friend, there is this peculiar circumstance to give an interest to this festival; every guest has a share in the heart and affections of this glorious Bridegroom: and all combined in one mystical body, will constitute the happy bride for whom all this glory has been prepared. This festival once commenced, will never close, will never tire; no rising or setting sun will ever summon a dispersion—pleasure more extatic and refined will be constantly springing up: the celestial Bridegroom will lead them to living fountains of delight, and all occasion of sorrow will forever cease.

My friend, shall earthly festivals and scenes of pleasure, which, compared with this are but a glow-worm in the light of day, so interest our passions or engross our hearts, as to banish them from our thoughts, or hinder our assiduous endeavors to be suitably attired and ornamented that we may be hailed welcome guests?—I hope to receive this honor and happiness—there I hope to meet the name of Chester in all its branches. There I hope to meet all the circle who have known, enlarged by those you have never known, and whom I can never know more. Let us keep this scene habitually in view, and let our devotions and energies be wisely directed to reserve to ourselves a share in its felicity; and while from time to time we may take a share in the innocent festal pleasures and amusements of this world, let the fruit and effect be to learn the vanity of these sickening joys, and increase our desires and endeavors after those unending pleasures which flow from God's right hand.

THE BURNING OF JOHN HUSS.

In "The Lollards—a Tale," founded on the persecutions which marked the early part of the 15th century—there are some impressive descriptions of the celebrated Christian Reformer, John Huss. The account of his martyrdom cannot fail to arouse deep attention. The age of persecution by fire and faggot is passed, but here is an instance of its destructive, sweeping, heartless severity, while it lasted. The following extracts from the work, we think it is impossible for any one to read without the most painful emotions.

"The procession moved on—Huss, absorbed in pious meditations, was only awake to joyful hope; and the momentary weakness which had come over him in the church, had given place to the most calm and settled fortitude. Arriving at the gate of the Episcopal palace, he saw a pile of wood, and believed that he was already at the place of execution. He was soon undeceived, for the wood being fired, he saw his writings brought forward, and successively thrown into the flames. A smile played on his features, which he tried but in vain to smother while he witnessed this vain experiment; and turning to the crowd with the utmost composure, he declared that his writings were consumed, not for the errors which they contained, but to gratify the ignoble rage of his adversaries.

"The sun shone bright, but a shower of rain had fallen, and within the circle to which Huss was admitted to view the destruction of his books, he saw a large earthworm in his path. He stepped a little aside to avoid treading on it. One of his guards, who observed this, placed his foot on the reptile with an air of bravado. "I would call the worm my brother," said the martyr; "and truly we are brothers in misfortune, for we perish by the same cruelty."

"He now approached a large area, which had been cleared from the crowd, who still anxiously pressed forward wherever the vigilance of the guards was relaxed. It was opposite the gate of Gottleben, and between the gates and gardens of the suburbs. In the centre he saw an accumulation of faggots amidst which a strong post was erected. Several men were employed in carrying more wood in the open space, and four large bundles of straw were placed beside the faggots. A man of ferocious aspect stood near the post about which the faggots were being piled. He was engaged in disentangling the coils of a rope, which had been recently immersed in water, and two or three chains were laid across a bench, with an appearance of careful arrangement. Huss had no difficulty in recognising in this man his executioner; and in the place to which he had now been conducted, the spot on which he was to die.

"Though the unfortunate Huss was surrounded by beings who had wrought themselves up to suppose that the torture and death of a virtuous man would be an acceptable spectacle to a God of mercy, there were many among the crowd, whose piety fell far short of that zeal which could contemplate the meditated sacrifice without shuddering horror. These now made their voices heard, remarking, that in whatever way the sufferer had before offended, he prayed most devoutly, and some wished he might be indulged with a confessor. But a priest who had been present at the council, and was now riding within the circle, called out, on perceiving the supposition which the martyr's words had made, that being a convicted heretic, those entrusted with the punishment of his offences ought not to suffer him to be heard. At the same time, he declared that no confessor could be allowed to approach one so accursed, cut off from, and already dead to the church.

"The executioner then took from his person a white coat, in honor of his anticipated deliverance. A flock, prepared with pitch and tar, was brought to him, and wearing this, he was conducted to the stake. His hands were bound, and two faggots, with straw intermixed, were placed beneath his feet. A wet rope was placed round him, and this was tied to the stake, when a partial murmur ran through those who had been admitted within the guarded space. Huss started. An idea crossed his mind that possibly Sigismund had relented; but this was immediately dismissed, when the priest, who had before spoken to reprove the cries of the crowd, advanced to give expression to the feeling which had just manifested itself.

"Huss was first tied round the middle with cords. A chain was passed over these, and chains were fastened to his left leg and his neck. Thus securely bound to the stake, the faggots provided for the occasion, were piled to the chin; straw was placed beneath and between them, where it was thought likely most effectually to contribute to the fierceness of the blaze.

"A moment of awful expectation followed.—The executioner approached with a lighted torch; when the Duke of Bavaria rode up to Huss, and loudly called to him, demanding that he should now renounce his errors; at the same time reminding him that in a few moments it would be out of his power to do so.

"I thought the danger already passed," he replied; "but happily, I am nothing tempted to gainsay what I have heretofore advanced. I have taught the truth, and am now ready to seal

it with my blood. Ultimately it shall prevail, though I may not see it. This day you kindle the flames of persecution about a poor and worthless sinner; but the spirit which animates me, shall, phoenix-like, ascend from my ashes, soar majestically on high through many succeeding ages, and prove to all the Christian world, how vain this persecution, how impotent your rage."

"The martyr turned as far as his hands would admit, and looked towards the executioner, who now approached to kindle the fire. His movement caused some of the outer faggots to fall. Upon this, the flaming torch was laid down, till the wood could be replaced. The Bohemian saw the torch resumed, and in the same instant he heard the crackling of the lighted straw. The rapidly extending blaze spread round the pile; while, seeing the last moments that remained to him on earth, Huss prayed aloud. He was proceeding when the rising flame seized his beard, eyes, and eyebrows, and an involuntary start threw the cap from his head. His voice was again heard above the roaring of the volume of fire, which now burst from the top of the pile behind the stake. Utterance failed him; but his uplifted eyes evinced, in that awful moment, that his heart was still awake to devotion, though his tongue was mute for ever. His face became violently distorted, and bowing down his head he was seen to expire. Enough wood had not been provided, and the fire failed before the mortal remains of the martyr were more than half consumed. His clothes had been thrown on the pile in aid of the faggots; but all was insufficient, and a new supply of wood was necessary. The burning being at length complete, his ashes were carefully collected, carried away in a cart, & thrown into a neighboring river, that the admirers of the Bohemian might possess nothing to recall the memory of their martyr."

From the Liberia Herald of Feb. 16.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-ENGLAND EXPEDITION.

On the 7th inst., the brig *Vine*, Capt. Grozier, arrived at this port in 34 days from Boston, with Colonists for Liberia. We are happy to assure our American friends that the officers and crew, the Rev. Mr. Sessions, & Rev. Mr. Holton the missionary, and Mr. Force, Printer, together with all the Colonists, are in perfect health, and have been unusually protected of Heaven from the dangers of the deep, and from the attacks of disease.

They were welcomed by our citizens by the discharge of artillery, by acclamations of joy, & by crowds at the wharf, ready to conduct them to their dwellings. The landing of the people and the unloading of the brig, were effected without an accident. The Colonists have all been admitted as free citizens of Liberia, drawn their town lots and plantations, and been located temporarily in convenient houses generously offered them by our citizens till they can erect their own.

We understand that they are highly pleased with the healthiness and progress of the Colony, and, to use their own words, "feel that they have now got home."

Then follows a statement of the articles "so liberally contributed for the use of the Colony by our friends in New England." After mentioning 10 hogheads of tobacco, which were carried out without freight, thus saving to the Society 150 dollars, it is added—

The Printing Press, sent out gratis also, is of the greatest value; whether we regard the enthusiastic joy with which it was received, the spirit of improvement it is likely to awaken in the Colony, or the influence it will have in commending our cause to public patronage. When we call to mind these things, and learn that it was procured, including the salary of the Printer, at an expense of more than 1000, we cannot adequately express our gratitude to the munificent donors. But they will best understand our feelings when we inform them that nearly \$200 have been subscribed by our citizens towards the immediate issue and support of a public Newspaper.

We judge also that there are received a thousand volumes of useful, and many of them most valuable books, & probably as many more pamphlets. We ought particularly to specify a complete set of the North American Review, presented by Mr. Sparks, the Editor. The forty Bibles and Testaments presented by the Massachusetts Bible Society, and the \$20 amount of Tracts, presented by the New England Tract Society, the boxes from Andover, Medway, Dedham, Portland and Boston.

To this we add two sets of patent scales, two pair of Blacksmith's bellows, two anvils, and a complete establishment for a blacksmith's shop. One pair of globes, and a bell worth \$40—all kinds of stationary, two chests of medicine, and a great variety of agricultural and mechanical tools, clothing, household furniture and provisions; besides many private donations to all the Colonists that embarked.

If all this may be viewed as an index of the state of feeling in New England, it must be most gratifying to the American Colonization Society, and furnishes a pledge never before given, that Africa is to arise from her degradation, and this Colony to receive an impulse which no subsequent disaster can effect.

* Mr. S. is will be recollected, died on his homeward passage.—Eds.

EPPEDITION TO GRAND COLO, &c.

Among the objects accomplished by this expedition are the conclusion of a treaty of annuity and trade with the king of Grand Colo, from which places, as the first fruits of the new arrangement, a full schooner load of rice & oil sent by the Agent, arrived even before his own return to the Cape. The resources of that country are found to be abundant, & its accession to the new relation which it now sustains to the Colony, promises to the latter, important advantages. Grand Colo, it will be perceived, from a map of the coast, is the country contiguous to the dominions of King Wilson, (or West.) on the south-east, whose transactions in the slave trade are second in extent only to those of Saka Galinas. Trade-town, the grand mart of slaves on this line of the coast, is brought within the station at which the influence of the Colony may be now considered as partially established.

The Agent was induced by various reasons, not yet proper to be fully disclosed, to visit Trade-town. The number of slaves, at present waiting their despatch at this place, is 300; the whole number had been collected in the short space of 4 weeks. King Wilson having acquired his consequence by means of this traffic, discovers no inclination to abandon it for any other pursuit; and regards the progress of juster views on the subject, beginning to prevail among the adjoining tribes, with a mixture of concern and indignation.

His next neighbor, King Freeman, of New Sesters, from whom the Colony has obtained the grant of an extensive territory, and other valuable privileges, and where it has the oldest of its remote establishments, has given, in the present instance, several fresh proofs of the sincerity in which his former transactions with the Agent have been conducted.

It is confidently expected that an invaluable acquisition of territory will very shortly be secured to the Colony in that quarter by simple purchase.

It is most gratifying to find, (as the Agent has, in this excursion,) an eager desire expressed by all the leeward tribes, except Wilson's people,

for the immediate establishment of schools among them for the instruction of their children in the English language and letters. It is the opinion of the Agent, that at least three schools in that quarter would be wholly supported by the King and head-men of the country, provided instructors could be furnished them. The part of the coast visited, presents a population, it is believed, fully equal to any section of Western Africa in which the slave trade prevails to an equal extent; the lands are drier, and of more uniform fertility than in the immediate vicinity of the Cape; and could Christianity and the arts once gain an effectual introduction, it is not possible to picture a richer scene of moral and physical wealth and beauty than this delightful region offers to the imagination which surveys it.

For the Recorder & Telegraph.

A GLIMPSE OF THE SLAVE-TRADE A CENTURY AGO.

Messrs. Editors.—I have recently met with a very interesting pamphlet published at Philadelphia (2d edition) in 1762. It is entitled an "Extract of a Voyage to the Coast of Guinea for Slaves, &c. in a vessel from Liverpool, Robert Law Master, taken verbatim from the original Manuscript of the Surgeon's Journal." I send you a few brief extracts, both from the Introductory Remarks, and from the Journal itself.

"It contains a plain though shocking instance of the calamities and blood-shed which the slave trade occasions in that country, and this principally carried on at the instigation of the Black-Trade, who from their intercourse and converse with European Factors, have learnt to stick at no act of cruelty to satisfy their avarice: a vice they were generally untainted with, before their acquaintance with them. These Traders, if they have no stock of Slaves when the vessels arrive, will ferment and stir up discords and divisions among the natives, in order to induce them to make excursions into the neighboring districts to procure Slaves, which they dispose of to the Europeans, in exchange for such commodities as they want."

"Sestro, December the 20th, 1724.—No trade to Day; tho' many Traders came on board, they informed us that the People are gone to War within Land and will bring Prisoners enough in two or three Days, in Hopes of which we stay."

"The 30th Day.—No Trade to Day, but our Traders came on board to Day the People had burnt four towns of their enemies and indeed we have seen great smoke all the morning a good way up the country; so that to-morrow we expect Slaves off—another large ship is just come in; Yesterday came in a large Londoner."

"The 31.—Fair Weather but no trade yet we see each night burning, but we hear the Sestro men are many of them killed by the inland Negroes so that we fear that this war will be unsuccessful."

"The 2d January.—Last Night we saw a prodigious fire break out about eleven o'clock and this Morning see the town of Sestro burnt down to the ground (it contained some Hundred Houses) so that we find their enemies are too hard for them at present, and consequently our Trade spoiled here; so that about seven o'clock we weighed Anchor, as did likewise the three other vessels to proceed lower down."

MAXIMS OF EDUCATION.

From a pamphlet, by the Rev. Joseph Emerson.

1. Let it be your grand object, to prepare your pupils for the greatest usefulness and enjoyment.
2. Let their spiritual welfare be regarded, as incomparably their most important interest.
3. Teach for the glory of God.
4. Teach for eternity.
5. Cautionously guard against giving instructions, that will be likely to prove injurious.
6. Never teach useless branches, for the sake of forming useless teachers.
7. Never teach a useless branch, merely because it is fashionable; nor to gratify your patrons or pupils.
8. Teach nothing, but what appears conducive to the usefulness of your pupils, if improved according to its natural tendency and influence.
9. Let every branch receive attention, in proportion to its probable utility.
10. As far as possible, make your pupils perceive and feel the importance of every branch they pursue.
11. Proceed systematically; and as far as possible, teach those things first, which are first in the order of nature, and which may be understood without an acquaintance with other things, to be subsequently acquired.
12. As far as possible, teach those things first, which are easiest in themselves.
13. In giving instruction, proceed very gradually, and by the shortest steps, from the more easy to the more difficult.
14. As far as may be, see that your pupils understand each step, before proceeding to the next.
15. Never teach them directly, what they can conveniently learn without much assistance.
16. Never do for your pupils, what they do for themselves, except so far as may be necessary, to set them an example.
17. As far as possible, prevent your pupils from retarding the progress of one another by affording unnecessary aid in making pens, ruling paper, &c.
18. Never indulge your pupils in saying 'Can't', or expressing inability to perform any exercise required.
19. Freely indulge and encourage your pupils in asking questions; and as far as possible, lead them to the answers, by questioning them.
20. Teach your pupils to teach themselves.
21. Teach your pupils to teach one another.
22. Teach, as much as possible, by example; and let your example in every thing be such, as may be safely imitated.
23. Endeavor to render your instructions interesting.

At the Court of Sessions held last week in this town, the Rev. Horatio Foote, of the Union Presbyterian Church in Kingston, was licensed to perform Marriages, pursuant to the Provisional Statute providing for such licensing of the ordained Clergyman of congregations professing to be members of the Church of Scotland, Lutherans or Calvinists.

Improvements on the Boston Common.—A series of improvements is going on upon the Common, commencing with the handsome shed of water near the centre, rudely denominated the Frog Pond. In the preparatory draining of the water from it, the other day, we are not aware that a single reptile of this description was found in it. The pond is to be enlarged, and its bed excavated—after which a stone wall will be laid round the margin—and if possible a sufficiency of fresh water conducted from some springs or wells on the high grounds. In such case a beautiful jet of water might be placed there at a very moderate expense, when we should hope the city authorities would think it worth while to christen the place with a new and more tasteful name.

The intercourse between this city and the surrounding country and States, has never been carried on upon such an extensive scale, as at the present time. There are four distinct lines of steam boats between New York and Philadelphia. There are at least fourteen steam boats employed upon the North River. There is one to Flushing, one to the Saipwits, one to Bridgeport, two to New-Haven, two to Hartford and a third nearly ready, one to Norwich, one to New London, and two to Providence—making no less than twenty-nine in the whole, that arrive and depart steadily from this port, and a great portion of them principally for passengers.—N. Y. D. Ad.

Shakers.—Mrs. Dyer, so well known for her book concerning the Shakers, is preparing a second edition of her portrait of Shakerism, in which she intends to introduce a new body of testimony against the morals of that sect. A circular has been printed at Lebanon, N. Y. exposing the character of the Shakers in that village.

OBITUARY.

Died in Troy, N. H. on the 6th inst. Mr. Samuel Whittemore, aged 47. He has left a widow to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate husband, and six children a fond and indulgent parent. He ever sustained a high reputation and fair moral character. But not till within a few months, has he evinced sufficient proof that he had chosen that good path which shall not be taken from him. His last days were cheered with the hope of pardon and acceptance through the mediation of his Saviour Jesus Christ; and he was enabled, in comfort and peace, to look beyond the "dark valley" to an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled and that fadeeth not away. The tear of tender sympathy will ever flow when kindred souls are torn from each other by the appalling stroke of death. But the source of consolation is abundant, when we have a confidence that our loss is their immortal gain. Comm.

At Augusta, Georgia, old Quai, an African, aged 96 years. He retained his activity and cheerfulness until the two last weeks of his life; a walk of four miles was an easy thing for him. The owner of this man, Mr. Course, has within 25 years buried 29 Africans from the ages of 80 to 140. Old Quai died at 140. She arrived at Charleston when three years but 6 small children in it; she was then at the age of 109; he had been a servant to Lord Anson, prior to his voyage round the world. Jack could read, write and keep accounts. There are three of the original stock now living from 81 to 85 years of age.

BUCHAN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, REVISED BY JOHN G. COFFIN, M. D.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL S. SIMP.

KINS, corner of Court and Brattle Streets. "Domestic Medicine, or a Treatise on the Prevention & Cure of Diseases by Regimen and Simple Medicines. Containing a Dispensatory for the use of Private Practitioners, by William Buchan, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. With considerable additions and various Notes, by A. P. Buchan, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and Physician to the Westminster Hospital. To which is added a Family Herbal. A new edition, revised and amended by John G. Coffin, M. D. Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society."

"To eradicate dangerous and hurtful prejudices; to guard the ignorant and erroneous against the frauds and impostures of quacks and impostors; and to show what is in their own power with regard to the prevention and cure of diseases, were the leading views in compiling and publishing the following sheets."

"The present edition of the Domestic Medicine has been granted from the twenty-first London edition, published by the author's son. The popularity of a book is considered as a proof of its merits, this work must be allowed to rank above any other publication on the same subject. Two hundred thousand copies of it, probably, have circulated in the British dominions; it has been translated into most of the languages of Modern Europe; and several editions of it have been published in the United States. From these considerations, and having had the whole work revised by an eminent Physician of this city, the publisher is induced to hope, that this new edition will be favourably received by the public. 3w May 18."

MEMOIRS OF MRS. HUNTINGTON, PUBLISHED.

CROCKER & BREWSTER, No. 50 Cornhill, Boston. have this day published, MEMOIRS of the late Mrs. SUSAN HUNTINGTON, of Boston, Mass. consisting principally of Extracts from her Journal and Letters, with the Memoirs occasioned by her death.—By BENJAMIN B. WINSLOW, Pastor of the Old South Church. Embellished with a Portrait of Mrs. Huntington.

Subscribers are requested to return their subscription papers and obtain their copies. Also, just published.—SERMONS doctrinal and practical, by the late Rev. ELIJAH PARISH, D. D. with a Biographical Sketch of the Author. JOWETTS' CHRISTIAN RESEARCHES for SYRIA and the HOLY LAND.

In Press.—A variety of Books suitable for REWARDS IN SABBATH SCHOOLS. May 12.

NEWARK INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS extensive and flourishing establishment is in operation, under the superintendence and instruction of LIVINGSTON VAN DORP, assisted by female instructors. After suitable preparatory instructions (if necessary) in the Introductory Department, a regular and extensive plan of instruction, divided into Two Courses, is pursued. The First Course of 4 years, is designed to embrace a complete system of a Young Ladies' education in the English, Scientific and Ornamental branches.

The Second Course of 3 years, is devoted to the study of the Latin, Greek and French Languages. Diplomas awarded at the completion of each course. Regular Courses of Lectures upon Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, and Botany. The Establishment is furnished with a Philosophical and Chemical apparatus and a Cabinet of Minerals. Globes and a very extensive assortment of the latest and most approved Maps for the constant use of the pupils. The Class in Natural History will be favoured with more than 650 elegant coloured copper-plate engravings on this science.

No expense has been spared by the Principal to bring to the Establishment (as it respects advantage) to an equal degree with the first in our country; and from his experience as an Instructor and his entire devotedness to the interests of his pupils, he hopes to secure the entire application of his patrons. Satisfactory reference given, if required. Extensive accommodations for Boarders in the family of the Principal, where every attention will be paid to the health and comfort of the pupils. Newark is one of the most pleasant and healthy towns in the United States. Situated 9 miles west of the city of New York, between which places, post-coaches are passing and passing almost every hour of the day. Newark, New Jersey, April 21. tf

FRESH GOODS.

HENRY J. HOLBROOK, No 427, Washington Street, has received by the late arrivals a large assortment of British, French and Foreign Goods, consisting of Dark and Light Prints, Sewing Silks, Furniture Patches, Blk and Col'd Twist, Irish Linens, Blk Silk Hdkts, Cotton Cambrics, Choppas, Cambric Dimities, Blk & Col'd Crapes, Check & Striped Cambrics, Blk & Col'd fig'd Stas, Fug'd Cambrics, Shaded Silks, Jubilee Cord, Blk & White Plain Gros Grains, 4-4 & 6-4 Jaconet Mullins, Naples, Mull Mullins, Florence Silks, Plain & fig'd Book, do, Satins & Black Cambrics, Britannia Hdkts, Green Lins, Valencia Vestings, Crape Lins, Col'd Cambrics, Blk Silk Vestings, Cotton Hosts, Linen Cambrics, White & Plaid Cravats, Brown Linen Cambrics, Gent. Beaver Gloves, Ribbons, Imitation Cambrics, Fig'd & plain Sewing Machine, Woolenets, Swiss Mullin Hdkts, Scotch Derry, Swiss Cambrics, White Satens, Gauze Hdkts, Spool Cotton, Gloves, Tapes, Brown Linens, Pins, Buttons, Levantines, Braids, together with a large assortment of Domestic Goods, which have been purchased at the late Auction Sales, and are offered on favorable terms. 4w May 12.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THOMAS CRANE WALKER, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken Store (formerly occupied by Amos Fitch), No. 22 Court Street, directly opposite the head of Market Street. Where he has now and is constantly receiving from some of the best shoe factories in this country, an extensive and complete assortment of all kinds of Ladies, Gentlemen's, Boys, and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, all of which are made in the most fashionable style, and will be sold at as low prices as can be found at any store in this city. N. B. A liberal discount made to those who purchase the quantity. 3w May 12.

TO SELL OR LET.

HALF of a well situated PEW in Park Street Church. Inquire at this office. May 12.

DR. J. C. HAYDEN.

HAS taken rooms in House No. 11 School Street, near Court Street, where he may be found at all times to attend to the several branches of his profession. May 12.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TWO or three Young Men of moral habits can be accommodated with board on moderate terms in a small house by enquiring at this Office. May 12.

BO

No. 22.—

Pictou,

Messrs. Editors. The quarter were made, took last autumn, and the adjacent places, I shall not be particular in saying. The Sabbath School, which I herewith send account of it, is a very interesting one. It is a simple and efficient means, not brought into vogue, is not the people of any one sect, and the want of a two to introduce through human means, is mainly to be covering exertion.

Our Domestic, in its useful, ordinary means, originally 12 students, reached to the Pictou, promising of the by death. Three pursuing their of pity for the themselves to a that there was a Province. Only assume the resp. Of these, five h congregations, at As many more n found, would n employment and co teachers—for t position growing these in preferen ready to say, tioning; but, these only contain whom probably a Not yet come to

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was attended, an